FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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CARCASSONNE.

[Translated for the Observer from the French of Gustave Nadaud.]

How old I am! I'm eighty years!
I've worked both hard and long,
Yet patient as my life has been,
No dearer sight I have not seen—
It almost seems a wrong:
I dream I had when life was new—
Alas! our dreams they come not true—
I thought to see fair Carcassonne,
That lovely city—Carcassonne!

One sees it dimly from the height
Beyond the mountain's blue,
Fain would I walk five weary leagues—
I do not mind the road's fatigues—
Through morn and evening's dew.
But bitter frosts would fall at night,
And on the grapes—that yellow blight!
I could not go to Carcassonne,
I never went to Carcassonne.

They say it is as gay, all times,
As holidays at home:
The gentles ride in gay attire,
And in the sun each gilded spire
Shoots up like those of Rome.
The Bishop the procession leads,
The Generals curb their prancing steeds.
Alas! I know not Carcassone!
Alas! I saw not Carcassone!

Our Vicar's right! He preaches loud
And bids us to beware.
He says: "O! guard the weakest part,
And, most, the traitor in the heart,
Against ambition's snare!"
Perhaps in Autumn I can find
Two sunny days with gentle wind.
Then could go to Carcassonne!
I still could go to Carcassonne!

My God and Father, pardon me,
If this my wish offends!
One sees some hope more high than he
In age, as in his infancy,
To which his heart ascends.
My wife, my son, have seen Narbonne;
My grandson went to Perpignan;
But I have not seen Carcassonne!
But I have not seen Carcassonne!

Thus sighed a peasant bent with age,
Half dreaming in his chair.
I said: "My friend, come go with me,
To-morrow, then, thine eyes shall
Those streets that seem so fair."
That night there came for passing soul
The church-bell's low and solemn toll—
He never saw gay Carcassonne.
Who has not known a Carcassonne!

The Growth of Fayetteville.

[Special Cor. Manufacturers' Record.]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., April 9, 1887.

Among the older interior cities and towns of the United States, there are few now flourishing that have not encountered reverses. Indeed, a community which has steadily grown from hamlet to village, village to town and town to city without a single set-back is an anomaly in the United States. The changes wrought by railroads, by the settlement of the vast agricultural lands of the West and by the numerous labor-saving inventions of the century have affected the business of many communities, destroying industries that once flourished and compelling the adoption of new ones. Fayetteville has had her share of set-backs, but, having bravely surmounted them, is now advancing with steady movement toward a prosperity far surpassing any in her past history. It may be said of this city that it has passed through three epochs and has now entered upon a fourth. The first, or colonial period, was referred to in a former letter. The loss of prestige and of business caused by the toryism of the people of this place and of Cumberland county was not recovered until 1812, when the men were foremost in arraying themselves on the side of the republic. From then until 1861 the trade of the town increased from year to year. During the long period of hard times that began 1836-'37 there was no falling off in business and no loss of capital. When secession occured its commerce was great and many manufacturing industries thrived. In the city, or on the water-powers in its immediate vicinity, were carriage, wagon and wood-working establishments, saw, grist and flour mills, tool and machine shops, seven large cotton factories, and a national arsenal in which 800 skilled workmen were employed. It was the chief market of the world for turpentine and rosin, and did an extensive cotton trade. Its commerce with the West Indies was also large. The war inflicted a sad blow upon this thriving city. Young men and those of middle age went into the army, many never to return. The place was overrun by the Union forces, who burned the arsenal, the cotton factories and many other manufacturing establishments. When peace was restored the majority of those who had been wealthy were ruined. In 1865 began the third epoch of Fayetteville Her business men were not faint-hearted because of their reverses, or on account of the unsettled conditions, social and political, that followed the war. Out of the wrecks they saved enough to enable them to begin anew. By their frugality, their shrewdness and their acquaintance with the needs and the resources of the people of North Carolina, they slowly but surely made headway in reorganizing their business and putting it in line with the changed conditions of the period. Their pluck and perseverance were rewarded, as the figures of the tenth census show. Fifteen years of hard work had restored much of the old trade, had organized new and paying industries and had prepared the people for the new epoch into which they have entered. The Fayetteville of to-day is a very different place from that of 1860. While many ancient buildings remain, there are new houses of modern style for business and residence purposes that will compare favorably with any to be found in the State. The long lines of teams from a distance that once filled the central thoroughfares have disappeared, but the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad brings from some of the richest counties a traffic that more than compensates for the loss, and every mile westward gained by that road will increase its volume. An extension of the same road into South Carolina has also increased business here, and when the short cut of the Atlantic Coast Line from Wilson, N. C., (which has already reached this point) shall have been completed to Florence, S. C., there will be a large increase of traffic from that source. This uniting of the head of navigation on the Cape Fear with these roads from the North, South and West has done much for this city within two years, but the new business thus acquired is but the forerunner of that which will come when traffic has adjusted itself to the new conditions, and the advantages of this city become widely known.

An approximate conception of the industries of this city may be obtained from statistics compiled in 1884, but the general average of increase since then must exceed 25 per cent. At that time the annual receipts of cotton were 25,000 bales; of spirits of turpentine, 18,000 casks; of rosin, 60,000 barrels. There were then five cotton factories, seven cotton gins and one wool-carding establishment, a cotton-seed oil mill, one flour and four grist mills, three lumber and two planing mills, one spoke, hub and rim factory, a manufactory of turpentine stills and another of tools for gathering the gum, two carriage and wagon factories, and more than two-score lesser industries. In near proximity is the celebrated Tokay vineyard, owned by Hon. Wharton J. Green, from whose 125 acres of grape-bearing vines choice wines are made on an extensive scale that have established for themselves a superior reputation. The industries named together with the shops of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley road and the lines of steamers that ply daily between this city and Wilmington, furnish steady employment to many people and a home market for the farm, garden and orchard products of the surrounding country.

As a centre for general manufacturing Fayetteville has advantages second to none and superior to those of the majority of Southern cities. The location is in many respects unusually favorable for a large manufacturing town. It was this more than all other considerations that led to its selection as a site for one of the national armories. Situated on the Cape Fear, 140 miles from the ocean; surrounded by a well-watered and fertile region adapted to every form of agriculture pursued in temperate and semi-tropical countries; occupying land much higher than the watercourses, so that drainage into running streams is afforded on every side; blessed with a climate free from all extremes of heat or cold, the site is all that could be desired. Although the river is not navigable above this point, yet for nearly a hundred miles it affords facilities for floating rafts and running logs from the virgin forests through which it flows. The centre of a fine cotton-growing district, its factories can get their lint at their doors, thus saving transportation charges. The railroad brings hardwoods, iron and coal from the West at as low a cost as they can be laid down in other cities near the coast, and when the development at several points on its line are fully made it will furnish those staples of manufacturing at still lower figures. Moreover, and this is no slight advantage, Fayetteville was for a long period a manufacturing centre, and there grew up in and around it a considerable body of skilled mechanics. The 800 men employed in the United States armory before the war, with their families, were an influential element of the community. It was always respectable to be a first-class mechanic in Fayetteville, and the greater his skill the more highly was he appreciated. While the city is growing fast, (its population has increased 40 per cent. since 1880,) there is no boom in the sense that the word is now employed. Land in the city and vicinity is very low, and the people understand their interests well enough to keep it so for the present. There is therefore every inducement for those seeking a good place in which to establish some industry to visit Fayetteville.

B. S. P.

CLINTON CELEBRATION.

A Great Gathering—Deplorable Accident—The Parade of the Military—Addresses, &c.

The railroad celebration at Clinton on the 26th was a brilliant and successful affair, but the enjoyment of the day was sadly marred by one of the most distressing accidents ever chronicled, inflicting a severe if not fatal injury on one of the active participants in the occasion and the most poignant mental suffering to another, through whose misfortune it was caused. An account of the accident is given in another place in to-day's paper.

There were between four and five thousand persons present, most of whom arrived by train, but many were there by private conveyance from the surrounding country. When the train arrived with the military—the Goldsboro Rifles and the Wilmington Light Infantry—they were received at the depot by the Sampson Light Infantry and escorted to the Court House, where a collation was served. After the members of the companies had refreshed themselves, a procession was formed and, preceded by the Cornet Concert band, the companies marched through the town and halted at the Academy, where the formal ceremonies took place. A speech of welcome was delivered by D. B. Nicholson, Esq., which was responded to by Thomas S. Kenan, Esq., of Raleigh. Following this was a presentation speech by Swift Galloway, Esq., in behalf of citizens of the town who presented a testimonial to Rev. J. L. Stewart for his active efforts and zeal displayed in securing the extension of the railroad from Warsaw to Clinton. Mr. Ferdinand Johnson was also presented with a handsome gold-headed cane, in behalf of the railroad company. The presentation speech was made by Maj. McClammy, of Pender, Congressman from that District.

Speeches were made, also, by Rev. J. L. Stewart and Mr. C. B. Aycock.

The festivities of the occasion wound up with a grand ball at which all the ladies of the town and many from other places and the surrounding country were present.

The Ant as a Surgeon.

A new use for the ant, apart from his usefulness in pointing a moral, has been discovered in Florida. A citizen of Valrosia wants to send some of the big, red ants of that region, called "bulldog" ants, to surgeons for the use in fastening wounds of the intestines. He says that if the edges of two pieces of soft paper are held together and a bulldog ant held so that he will clutch both sides, and his head be then quickly twisted off, the ant becomes a fixture in that position. He says that Spanish surgeons use the bulldog ants as sutures in that way.

A RIVAL TO THE COMPOSITOR.

An Invention to be Utilized by Some of the Large Newspapers.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The art of typography is just now on the eve of a great and sudden revolution. On July 1, 1886, a machine was set up in the *Tribune* composing room in this city, the employment of which its inventor claimed would not only make typesetting unnecessary in newspaper, book and job printing offices, but enable printers and publishers to substitute comparatively unskilled labor for that of the compositors now employed. At first this machine was operated with more or less difficulty, and after it had been on trial for several months, Mr. Whitelaw Reid told a correspondent, who published it, that while it was in daily use he had been troubled by the constant changes and improvements which the inventor desired to make in it, and that up to that time he had not been able to depend upon it always to do the work that was wanted at the time when it was wanted. Since then he must have changed his mind, for he has ordered eleven more of the machines, five of which have already been received by the *Tribune*, and the other six are almost ready for delivery. In the meantime, a large book has been printed by the *Tribune* Association by the aid of the machine, without the setting of type, and a considerable and constantly increasing portion of the *Daily Tribune* is produced by the same means. Mr. Reid is President of the company that owns the right to build the machines. O. Mergenthaler, of Baltimore, is the inventor. The machine I refer to is not the mechanical typesetter which has been in operation in the *Tribune* office six or seven years, and is also used to some extent elsewhere. That employs types similar to those used in ordinary hand composition, which are arranged into words and lines by an ingenious mechanism, operated by means of keys, like those on a typewriter. That machine, and especially the automatic distributor, by which the types are replaced in their proper boxes after they have been used, is a marvel of ingenuity, but the tardiness with which it comes into general use leads one to suspect that it is not yet perfect, and that no great printing office would dare to rely upon it. The new machine doesn't use type at all, but actually makes little stereotype bars, each one just as long, as wide and as high as a line of type from which a newspaper or a book is printed, each containing a line of words on its surface, properly justified and ready in every respect for the printing press. These bars may be produced singly, or any number of duplicates up to six may be made by one operation, so that, without stereotyping or electrotyping the form from which a page of a newspaper or book is printed, the same matter may be printed simultaneously on six different presses.

To produce these results a rather complicated machine has been invented, which it would be difficult to describe without the use of technical terms and diagrams. I shall not, therefore, attempt it. In general terms the operator manipulates it as he would a typewriter. * * Besides the twelve for the *Tribune* office twenty more have been ordered by the publisher of another of the great daily newspapers of this city, fifteen by one and ten by another of the Washington papers, twenty by a Cincinnati daily and twenty more by one in Chicago, besides twenty by one of the largest book publishing houses in the West. The company that is making the machines expects to put 1,000 upon the market by January 1, 1888.

Z. L. WHITE.

Electrical Phenomena.

[Science.]

At one time it was hard for me to believe, indeed, that any person living possessed such power as being able to shuffle across the carpet of a room, and light the gas as it issued from the jet of the burner, by simply touching it with the tip of the finger. I have at present, however, two friends, at least, among my acquaintances, who seem to be capable of performing this feat at all times, and under many circumstances. Now, I find singular phenomena exhibited to a very high degree in my own person, at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. This point is over 6,000 feet above the sea-level; the only water in the neighborhood is a small pond—a puddle, really—and a few insignificant springs. The air is usually clear and highly rarefied; indeed, all the conditions seem to be favorable to the exhibition of the electrical appearances.

Only the other day, while pacing my room, passing, as I did so, each time, over a large woollen navajo blanket that lay spread out on the floor, a circumstance arose which called upon me to touch the cast-iron urn that ornamented the top of a small wood-stove in the apartment and which had a fire in it at the time. Before the tip of my index finger touched it, by a distance of fully a centimetre, there was displayed in the intervening space a brilliant electric flash, accompanied by a report that could be distinctly heard in the adjoining room above ordinary conversation. The experiment was repeated three or four times, but the display became more and more feeble with each trial; it regained its original force, however, after I paced across the blanket on the floor a few times. Additional experimentation went to show that this electrical discharge was considerably greater from the tip of the index finger than from any of the others of the hand, gradually diminishing in regular order as we proceeded to the little finger; and, further, it seemed in my case, more evident in the left index rather than in the right one. When all ten finger-tips were drawn together and then brought up to within a centimetre's distance of this stove-urn, the flash and report appeared no greater than it did from the index finger alone.

Ye Olden Times.

The Rev. John Monroe, the oldest minister of the Presbyterian Church in our Scotch settlement, is writing a very interesting series of sketches for the *Robesonian* respecting the character and condition of the early Scotch settlers. In his fourth series he says:

After the war of the Revolution, for thirty years, it was a difficult matter for the small farmers to make money. *Cross Creek* (now called Fayetteville) was about the only market town for the farmers of Bladen, Sampson, Harnett, Cumberland, Moore, Robeson and Richmond counties. The raising of cotton, except for home use, was almost unknown. Grain, such as corn, rye, peas and potatoes, were the chief marketable articles. Those living around Cross Creek could easily reach the market. But how tiresome, how laborious for the farmers who lived from thirty to sixty miles away.

After the crops would be laid by, some of the young men just grown up would seek for employment on the Cape Fear river, working on the boats which were running from Wilmington to Cross Creek. They were not steamboats. The *power* and the *application* of steam were things unknown. The boats of that day were called *pole boats*, an appropriate name, as they were propelled by long poles, reaching to the bottom of the river, in the hands of strong men, walking the deck on both sides and pushing with all their might!!

It must have been very uncomfortable work, either under the sleet of winter or under a burning July sun. A boat heavily laden with country produce, on the way to Wilmington, would glide easily down the current. But how hard it must have been to propel the same boat on its return trip, filled with merchandise for the Fayetteville market. A good, strong, faithful hand was paid one dollar per day, or at the rate of twenty-five dollars per month.

Among the Pots.

[Potter's Gazette.]

"Though ye have lien among the pots, yet shall ye be as the wings of a dove covered with silver, and her feathers with yellow gold."—Psalm lxviii. 13.

This text has been a sealed passage for ages. Bishop Lowth declared it "unintelligible." In the latest work on the Psalms, "The Treasury of David," Mr. Spurgeon calls it "a hard passage, a difficult nut to crack." But new light is constantly breaking out of the Scriptures. Miss Whately travelling in the East, observed a fact which gives us the lost key to this text, and unlocks this beautiful imagery. In her work entitled "Ragged Life in Egypt," she thus speaks concerning the flat tops of the houses:—"They are usually in a state of great litter; were it not that an occasional clearance is made, they would assuredly give way under the accumulation of rubbish. One thing seems never cleared away, however, and that is the heap of old broken pitchers, sherds, and pots that are piled up in some corner. A little before sunset numberless pigeons (or doves) suddenly immerge from behind the pitchers and pots and other rubbish, where they have been sleeping in the heat of the day, or peeking about to find food. They dart upward and career through the air in large circles—their outspread wings catch the glow of the sun's slanting rays, so that they really resemble 'yellow gold'; then as they wheel round and are seen against the light, they appear as turned into molten silver, most of them being pure white or else very light colored. This may seem fanciful, but the effect of light in these regions can scarcely be described to those who have not seen it. Evening after evening we watched the circling flights of doves, and always observed the same appearance." "Though ye have lien among the pots, yet shall ye be as the wings of a dove covered with silver, and her feathers with yellow gold."

This beautiful passage is thus illuminated for the first time in modern days. It is a precious, comfortable truth to the children of God. The doctrine unfolded is the promise of God that a holy character may be maintained in this sinful world despite the unfavorable surroundings. From among the pots, covered with dust and dirt, these beautiful doves rise clean and unsoiled, to soar into the heavens, flashing their wings covered with silver, and their feathers glittering like yellow gold.

Many Christians find their lot cast amid the dust and grime of the pots, but they need not be soiled thereby. Out of such conditions they may soar unsoiled, on wings of faith gleaming like silver, and clothed in beautitudes shining like burnished gold.

No honorable business will grime the soul. The machinist, mechanic, artisan and laborer may have grimy work to do, but he can be clean as a dove in character. Your character is not cheapened because your work is in the kitchen or at the forge, nor is it ennobled because you handle diamonds, write poems, thrill breathless auditors or sit behind mahogany office desks. There are men in coal mines with souls like the wings of a dove; and there are men in decorated mansions with souls sooty and black with sin as the miner's face with coal dust. One has the soot on his face, the other on his soul.

Feats of an Armless Man.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

There recently died at Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, New York, Richard Donovan, who was in some respects one of the most remarkable men in northern New York. Twenty years ago, when a boy, Donovan worked in a flour mill. One day he was caught in a belt and received injuries that necessitated taking off both arms at the shoulders. This misfortune did not discourage him, and, after recovering his health, he set about earning his livelihood as best he could without the use of his hands or arms. Part of the time he had lived alone, and from the necessity of helping himself he became wonderfully adept in performing all kinds of work, using his feet and mouth principally. He owned a horse, of which he took the entire care, harnessed it, fastened the buckles with his teeth, and drove with the reins tied around his shoulders. Being in need of a wagon, he bought wheels and axles and built a box buggy complete and painted it. He went to the barn one winter day and built a cow stable, sawing the timber with his feet, and with the hammer in one foot and holding nails with the other, he nailed the boards on as well as most men could with their hands. He dug a well twelve feet deep on a farm near this town and walled it himself. He could mow away hay by holding the fork under his chin and letting it rest against his shoulder. He would pick up potatoes in the field as fast as a man could dig them. He would dress himself, get his meals, write his letters, and in fact do almost anything that any man with two arms could do.

A German writer gives this as a remedy for inflammatory rheumatism, of which malady he was cured in two days' time:—Make a soup of the stalks and roots of celery, cut the celery into bits, boil it in water till soft, then serve warm on pieces of toasted bread; drink the celery water. In Germany the root and stalks are boiled and eaten as a salad with oil and vinegar.

A PICTURE OF COUNTRY LIFE.

Drawn by a Tiller of the Soil Who Knows Whereof He Speaks.

[Special Cor. State Chronicle.]

WILLIS CREEK, N. C., April 13, 1887.—The time of the average countryman, if he aspires to much public spirit, is taxed a good deal to respond to the calls of duty. He must be a Magistrate, or a Postmaster, or a County Commissioner, or Secretary of the Farmers' Club, attend the big meetings, the speakings, etc. Then the circus comes along and he must go to carry the boys to see the animals. Preaching once a month usually takes a Saturday and Sunday. He MUST go to see the neighbors occasionally—always a pleasant duty and privilege. Yet all these absorb some time, and in the aggregate make many days. For open-handed hospitality, no section exceeds the Cape Fear. I once saw it in print that a gentleman was never in a hurry, and you can't stay so long but they insist that it isn't late, don't go, we'll have supper early and it won't be dark. How beautiful is charity in its broad sense of neighborly love.

The "first Monday" in each month, and Monday of court are epochs in the history of nearly all countrymen. On these days the men of country pride and public spirit, and may be with political aspirations, stalks the village street and the court house yard, with a broad grin and is always delighted to see you. He is always clean shaven, has on his best hat, and if the old woman can find the shoe brush, has his brogans polished. If he chews tobacco he provides himself with a good-sized plug, and is generous to a fault with it, in spite of the saying that to be popular you must beg tobacco. If an anti, and not unfrequently a pro, he has a little steam aboard, just enough, to make him whole-souled and spatter his linen shirt-front with tobacco stains, and carries home with him a pint of fuel in his pocket for camphor and to keep the steam from dying out too suddenly. He'll fight like a tiger too, if you insult him.

All in all, they are not bad citizens. They till the soil, have plenty of bread, will divide with you if you are needy, and though they go to all the gatherings, pie-nics, funerals, courts, road workings, school breakings, infairs, log-rollings and house-raisings, never complain about losing any time. Wise philosophers, sturdy patriots, valuable citizens! They suck the teat that gives no milk; how they would relish a small salary. Tell them a Congressman can't live on five thousand a year, and they'll wonder what he does to spend it all. They fight their own battles and the battles of the country. Too much wisdom to be anxious about time, too much patriotism to miss a public duty, and too much country pride to be absent on a public day, they make the local history of their day and generation, and hand down the traditions of their fathers.

More than all others they admire their own countrymen who have passed over the river and cherish them as heroes of the past. In Bladen we love to speak of Gen. McKoy, and Gov. Owen, and Gen. Brown, and Col. Robinson, and others who were distinguished in life and honored in memory.

I've been trying to find a place to stop, and guess I'd better jump off here, however abruptly it may be.

CUPID.

River and Harbor Bill.

Capt. W. H. Bixley, engineer in charge, in a long article to the Wilmington *Review*, on the benefit conferred by the River and Harbor works, says:

On the Cape Fear River, N. C., at and below Wilmington since 1829, about $1,700,000 has been spent upon the improvement of 26 miles of river, increasing the available draught from 7½ feet in 1829 up to 16 feet in 1886, reducing greatly marine freights and insurance and increasing the foreign commerce by $4,500,000 per year since 1871, thus showing a development of $6 of annual foreign exports for each dollar once spent by the government during the same period. The present development of the lower Cape Fear River means the future development of all the State of North Carolina and of many Western States which will before long be foreed to send their commerce by new and shorter routes via North Carolina railroads and the Cape Fear River to the ocean and foreign markets.

On the Cape Fear River, N. C., above Wilmington, since 1881, about $65,000 has been spent in opening up 112 miles of river, abolishing former tolls, reducing freights by about 23 per cent., rendering marine insurance unnecessary and increasing the commerce by $1,200,000 per year, thus showing a development of $23 of annual commerce for each dollar once spent by the government.

How Women Fish

Did you ever see a woman fish? I don't mean a female fish, but a woman in the act of fishing. If she's got to go out to buy a paper of pins or a yard of ribbon when it is wet she'll load herself up with a rubber and a pair of arctics, and an umbrella and a neck-protector. She is too delicate for a drop of rain to touch her. But she'll go out in a boat on a wet day and let the rain come down on her and the waves dash over her, and stand soaking like the hardiest sailorman. There were four ladies once went fishing. They selected a very rainy day, and they had all their waterproof cloaks and head and feet covering. They were all by themselves when they took a boat and went to fish. It was in Maine. With true feminine earnestness they started off without anything to put the fish in. They had an elegant time until they caught a pickerel. When they caught the pickerel they didn't know what to do with it. It was alive and flopping. They had it in the bottom of the boat. They wondered why it didn't lie quiet. At last a happy and benign thought struck one of them. "Poor thing! It's getting wet lying in the rain." And she whipped off her waterproof and wrapped it up in it. Each of the four caught a pickerel, and each of the four wrapped it up in her waterproof, and the rain wet them through to the skin, but they kept their fish dry all the same.

The Biggest Clock in the World.

[New York World.]

A watchmaking firm on Fulton street, Brooklyn, has now in course of construction a clock that promises to be as wonderful in its way as the great clock of Strasbourg, about which such stories are told. The face of the clock will be on a level with the ground, while the machinery which works it will be under the ground and out of sight, but so arranged that everything will be run smoothly for eight days. The figures on the dial plate will be of flowers of various species and colors, but each figure differing from the others. The pivot in the centre of the dial, on which the hands turn, is to be a water jet, throwing a spray all around and over the flowers to keep them fresh. The mechanism of the clock is now being constructed in Boston, and is expected to be completed in a month from now.

"I calculate on placing the clock at Manhattan Beach," said Mr. Shaw, the maker, "where it can be seen from the hotel piazzas and balconies, and admired if it be considered worth admiration. The idea is my own, and the chief point in originality about it is the underground connection by wire between the dial and the motive power. If I do not succeed in having it placed at Manhattan Beach, I shall take it elsewhere; but I shall certainly have it placed somewhere not very far from New York or Brooklyn. The clock is to be fifty feet in diameter.

What Makes a Soldier.

[Youth's Companion.]

When the Confederate army was organized, it was composed largely of Southern gentlemen, courageous, and, in their way, patriotic, without the first idea of military discipline. A Southern author declares: "They were as ignorant of the alphabet of obedience as their officers were of the art of commanding.

"I remember very well," he says, "the extreme coolness with which one of the valley skirmishers, a few days before the first battle of Bull Run, a gentleman private in my own company, rode out of the ranks for the purpose of suggesting to Gen. J. E. B. Stuart the propriety of charging a gun which was shelling us, and which seemed nearer to us than to its supporting infantry.

"I heard another gentleman without rank, who had brought a dispatch to Stonewall Jackson, request that officer to 'cut the answer short,' on the ground that his horse was a little lame, and he feared his inability to deliver it as promptly as was desirable. These men and their comrades lost none of this personal solicitude for the proper conduct of the war, in process of becoming soldiers, but they learned not to question or advise, when their duty was to listen and obey.

"Their very errors, as Gen. Stuart once said in my hearing, proved them the best of material out of which to make soldiers. 'They are pretty good officers now,' he said, 'and after a while they will make excellent soldiers, too. They only need reducing to the ranks.'"

NEY'S BODY.

To be Exhumed in the Interest of the Truth of History.

[Charlotte Observer.]

A recent number of the Salisbury *Herald* contains the following announcement:

"Drs. J. G. Ramsay, Wood and others propose to take up, on May 3d, the remains of Peter S. Ney, which lie buried in the Third Creek graveyard. They will be pleased to have the presence and assistance of physicians who think it proper to attend. This is done at the request of Mr. Lyman Draper, president of the Historical Society of Wisconsin, who wishes to ascertain whether the calvarium (skull) has been trephined or not. We await the result of this investigation with a great deal of curiosity."

In the second decade of the present century a gentleman who called himself Peter S. Ney taught school in the western part of North Carolina, and while unusually reticent ordinarily, facts cropped out that led to the belief that he was the veritable Michel Ney, who won distinguished honors in the French Army, and who commanded the "old guard" at Waterloo, which knew how to "die," but did not know how to "surrender."

History records the fact that Ney, the French marshal, was executed in Paris December 7, 1815.

Those who believe that Peter S. Ney was Marshal Michel Ney, assert that when the detail of soldiers appointed to shoot their former commander, executed their orders, they fired simply blank cartridges. Ney, who had been let into the plot, fell on his face as a dead man. His body was carried off, and in a short time his living body was on its way to America.

The exhumation of the remains of Peter S. Ney, as stated in the article from the *Herald*, is to discover any possible clue to the belief that the school teacher of Western North Carolina of sixty years ago was the veritable Marshal Ney, of France.

The public will be much interested in any discovery that will throw light on the truth or falsity of the matter.

To Boil Salmon.

Put it in boiling water for a minute or two, and then draw the kettle to the side where it won't boil, or only very slowly. 1lb. salmon takes a quarter of an hour; 2lbs., 25 minutes; a thick cut of about 5 lbs., half an hour; for a small fish, 25 minutes; a whole fish about 7 or 8 lbs. takes half an hour. Let the salmon remain in the water, after it is boiled, five or ten minutes to firm it; salt in the water, of course.

Wife, to sick husband:—"A gentleman down stairs, John, wishes to see you." Sick husband:—"I'm too ill to see any one." Wife:—"It's the minister, John." Sick husband:—"Well, I'm not ill enough to see him yet."

The Racket Store!

WITH ITS

LIVE CASH VALUES,

Is Maching STEADILY TO THE FRONT!

Upon our bargains will be found figures that will tell you more plainly than we ever can that the principle we adhere to is that of right and justice.

The almighty dollar is cutting its way through the very centre of *time*. Day by day the cries of distress are heard from North, South, East and West, of houses tottering, crumbling, gone—sunk beneath the crushing weight of King Credit's exhorbitant demands, and with them go others, and when the wrecks are cleared, the damage reckoned, it is found that all has been swept away. Even the 10 per cent. which invariably goes on and which it was thought would bridge the difficulty, sinks into insignificance. Who can tell the waste attached to such a system as that of credit? Those who deal with it should never lose sight of one fact: that they must pay for those who never pay. Can you afford to do it in times such as these, when crops are poor and money scarce? King Credit will bind your energies in chains of iron; forsake him while yet you may.

Do you think you can afford to pay 20 cents for what should cost you 10? You have been supporting a system whose motto is, "Take 10 cents if you can't get more, but if you can get more, take it." Do you think that such a principle as that can ever result in good to any one?

THE CREDIT SYSTEM IS A CURSE,

and we are here to fight it down. Will you lend your aid in such a work? We cannot succeed without it. Your support, which we so earnestly solicit and appreciate, is the trusty blade with which we propose to conquer.

Who, we ask you, is entitled to the credit, if to-day you can buy from your merchants that which ten days since would have cost you from 10 to 25 per cent. more, and even then when you have been led to believe for weeks and months past that you were buying "at cost?" Is it not the fact of the Racket Store's presence here that secures you this enjoyment—a position which you surely would not occupy but for this fact? Should you support those who accord you your dues from a sense of justice, or should you support those who do so at the bayonet's point? We leave these facts in your hands. Think upon them. Our stock is being replenished every few days, and we invite an early and repeated call. We will receive this week a large lot of

Shoes, Hats, Piece Goods, &c.

Don't fail to see them, as the advantages that will be afforded you cannot be equalled.

Very Respectfully submitted

TO THE CASH TRADE ONLY.

MORRIS, CARNEY & CO.,

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

New York office 466 Broadway.

feb 24

OBSERVER.

G. H. HAIGH, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....MAY 5, 1887.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

At a meeting of the State Board of Agriculture recently held in Raleigh, steps were taken to commence work on the buildings, &c., for the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. While we always have believed that it would have been more economical and to the interest of the State to have located this College at Chapel Hill, and thus fostered and cherished that noble old State institution, now that the matter is settled and Raleigh is to be the place, we hope the highest aspirations of the designers and advocates of the institution may be realized. It will cost no little money to equip the College with all the appliances necessary for experiments. It should be put upon a permanent and satisfactory basis. Don't do things by halves, and thus bring censure and disrepute upon the institution. The need has long been felt for a more thorough education in mechanic arts, and our advantages have been exceedingly limited. Northern men are far ahead of us in invention and other matters because they have had the opportunity to develop their natural gifts, which are not by any means superior to ours. We have had no machine shops in which to educate our boys, and the want has long been felt. Now, if this institution is furnished, not only with books, but with apparatus, both theoretical and practical information may be acquired. Heretofore nearly all of our educated men have chosen professions, and our farming interests have not advanced in a ratio proportionate to the intelligence of the age.

It has been the opinion that almost any man could farm, but it is one of the fallacies of the times. We all see each other's faults and can give advice, but the remedy for most of the faults will be found in thorough agricultural training. Here the farmer's boy can learn to do all sorts of work—blacksmithing, repairing and building machinery, carpentering, etc. He will also be able to test the soil, to find its needs and what is necessary for the plants he grows—in fact, receive a thorough training that will revolutionize in a measure the present system, for his mental faculties will be developed in the right direction. The importance of such a school for the training of our young men is not to be disputed.

We learn from the *News and Observer* that "the financial resources of this institution will be considerable"—about $1,500 from the Agricultural Department, $75,000 of land script and about $15,000 from the general government. Tuition is free to one hundred students. We hope it may make no backward step, but that it may grow and meet the requirements of its most sanguine supporters.

HONOR TO WILMINGTON.

At a convention of the South Atlantic division of the American Shipping League recently held at Charleston, the Hon. A. M. Waddell, of Wilmington, was chosen President. Col. Waddell has many admirers in this section, who will be greatly gratified at this recognition of one whom they all feel proud of as a North Carolinian. He is a man of rare oratorical ability; and his dignity of character, and the ease and grace with which he will preside will do honor to the position. But not only is this a compliment to Wilmington and to his many friends here, but to the State, for he is one of her representative men—one who, not filling at present any political office, still has a place in the hearts of her people from the seaboard to the mountains. It is pleasant for us to record the fact. Personal reasons aside, it delights us to see our men receiving the merit that they deserve, and the fame of its sons passing beyond State lines, for as a people, in peace or war, we have not been accorded that praise or even justice that the proud record of our sons justly entitle us to.

We regret that Mr. McGehee, for years Commissioner of Agriculture, has been defeated. He is one of the most gentlemanly, polished men of our State; a man of education, a farmer of experience—in all, an honor to the State. But whilst we regret it, we are glad that the department has placed in his stead one who is said to possess every requisite to carry on the work as it should be. We know nothing of Mr. Robinson, but understand that he is a practical man, and in full sympathy with the farmers of the State, and that his appointment is a good one.

The Growth of Fayetteville.

[Special Cor. Manufacturers' Record.]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., April 17, 1887.

"What men have done, men can do," says the proverb. What men of this city, now in their early prime, have accomplished may serve as an incentive and a guide to others. The editorial columns of the *Manufacturers' Record* have repeatedly urged the importance of diversifying Southern industries. In this city I find proofs of what can be done by men who have the requisite will and skill. The history of some few of these may be profitably narrated.

I had seen in the expositions at Boston in 1883 and at New Orleans in 1885 a large collection of strange looking tools of high finish that were made in this city. Strolling through one of the streets the other day, I noticed the sign of the exhibitor at those two expositions and entered his factory. In it are made every kind of tool used in gathering the gum of the pine tree. Walter Watson, the originator and proprietor of this factory, is a native of England. In 1863 he ran the blockade off the coast and came to this city, where his experience as a skilled gunsmith was properly appreciated, and he was given an important position in the manufacturing department of the Confederate (formerly Federal) armory. After the war he began to make in a small way the tools used in turpentine orchards, but the superiority of his goods soon attracted attention, and in a few years he had distanced all competitors and gained control of the trade. One forge served his purpose at the start; now 50 skilled mechanics are employed, an 18-horse engine furnishes the power, and in his extensive shops are many forges and a great variety of machinery. While turpentine tools are still made on an extensive scale, they are but items of his business, for edge tools of many kinds are made in his shops, and every year additions are made to the variety. Besides this, Mr. Watson keeps a general hardware store and transacts a heavy business. His success only illustrates what any man can do who has the health, skill and will. Beginning with understanding and with willing hands in the midst of the ruins left by marching armies, this man has built up a large business, has supplied the tools for the prosecution of a great industry, and is, by his quiet, forceful enterprise, establishing the fact that steel tools of the finest temper and finish can be made as readily and as cheaply in the South as in any other country.

Of like value as an illustration is the success won by the McMillan Brothers, whose specialty is the manufacture of seamless turpentine stills. These gentlemen also began with no capital. They are natives of North Carolina, were educated in its public schools, and as they grew to manhood they learned trades. After the war they began to repair old stills and to build new ones to order. Business increased and with it their prosperity. They own a fine tract of ground in the business center, on which are two handsome brick stores and their manufactory. They have also a branch house at Savannah, Ga.

Of another type is A. H. Slocomb, a man of Massachusetts, but who settled here in 1866 after making a considerable tour through the South. He was pleased with the country, the climate and the people, and determined to make this his home. He engaged in the cotton and naval stores business, making a specialty of supplying rosin to Northern paper manufacturers. Here are an Englishman, a New Englander and a native North Carolinian, who together are excellent representatives of the human forces that are working in unison in the South and helping on its prosperity. They stand for the homogeneousness to be found in all the progressive cities and towns of the South, and of that which will ere long pervade the country.

To name all those who unitedly have lifted this city out of its old rut and have started it on the roadway of solid progress would consume altogether more space than the *Manufacturers' Record* could spare. Most of them are living and are still actively engaged in business. Some are growing old, others are in their prime and others are yet young, but whatever their age may be, all are young in sprirt, and are working with the enthusiasm of youth to advance the prosperity of Fayetteville. Three such citizens, J. B. Starr, A. B. Williams and Frank W. Thornton, are building a fine hotel on Hay street that, when completed next October, will be the finest building for its purpose in this State. This is now under construction. It occupies a lot 152 feet front on Hay street and 90 feet on Donaldson. It will be four stories high, with a tower at the front corner 90 feet high. The materials used are brick and iron. All the front windows will be of plate glass. There will be seventy two bed rooms in suites or single. All modern improvements, including electric lights and call bells, will be employed, and the house will be elegantly furnished. The architect of this building was H. Jacob, of Richmond, Va., the contractor is T. A. Klutz, of this place. It is intended to be a first-class house, and as many more Northerners will visit the city every winter because of this hotel than have been here in past seasons, the proprietors are anxious to lease it to an experienced man familiar with the tastes and requirements of Northern tourists. Col. J. B. Starr, one of this trio, is a merchant of repute and chief owner of the Fayetteville Ice Co. This company uses the Stratton Absorption Ice Machine, made by H. D. Stratton & Co., Columbus, Ga., and their water is from a famous "sand hill spring" in this city. Colonel Starr has put up several fine buildings on Hay street, the principal business thoroughfare, that would be noticeable in any city. Capt. A. B. Williams, the second of the trio, is at the head of a firm (A. B. Williams & Co.) that is said to do the largest business in cotton and naval stores of any inland house in the State. Besides their large transactions in these staples the firm does a heavy commission business in groceries and feedstuffs, and owns and runs a cotton-seed oil mill, the first that was built in this State. They also have a considerable interest in the river steamers, and own a thousand acres of fine farming land. Frank W. Thornton is a native of North Carolina, and, although he has not yet reached middle age, he has built up here a dry goods trade of surprising magnitude. He owns and occupies a large brick building on the main street; employs a considerable force of salesmen; has the automatic system to save employing cash boys, and in all respects his establishment is conducted on the best models of the large Northern cities. In addition he has nearby one of the best stores of gentlemen's furnishing goods I have seen in the State. These three associates will have invested $50,000 in their hotel, which is to be called the LaFayette.

A carriage manufacturing establishment was started here in 1832 by A. A. McKethan. It was a small affair at the beginning, but Mr. McKethan's motto was "honest work for honest money," and by adhering strictly to it he rapidly made his way until, for twenty years before 1861, he had customers in every Southern State. After the war he took his two sons into the business. The machine-made vehicles from Cincinnati and other places in the Ohio valley were sold at prices much lower than the McKethans could afford to take, and for a number of years they confined themselves to repairing the Western jobs that were continually brought to them. But in time their old customers began to see that low-priced goods were not necessarily cheap goods, and that it was more economical to buy solid, well-seasoned, honestly-made vehicles at a high price, and now the firm has resumed manufacturing. The elder brother is dead, and the business is conducted by A. A. McKethan, Jr.

The *Observer*, a bright and influential weekly, has long been published here, and has always maintained the reputation given it by Mr. E. J. Hale, late of New York, for many years its editor and publisher. Its present editor, Mr. Haigh, a son-in-law of Mr. Hale, is a native of this city, an experienced journalist, and a man in full sympathy with the progress of the age.

Fayetteville is beautifully situated. The Cape Fear sweeps around to the east and south of the city and pursues its course to the sea. The land is considerably higher than the river, and for three-quarters of a mile from it, it is gradually ascending, then it remains a level plateau for some distance, but towards the "west end" it again rises until at the summit it is many score feet higher than the river. Pleasant homes, surrounded by beautiful gardens, line the sides of the ascent. On its summit was once the national armory and the dwellings of the army officers who had it in charge. Now it is a desolation. The earthworks thrown up for its protection are much in the condition they were when Sherman's army marched in, for no vegetation has started on the mounds. Like the temple at Jerusalem, not one stone is left upon another. From the borders of this eminence lovely landscape views are to be had. I stood for some time on the porch of Col. Starr's fine residence and saw the city lying before me in picturesque beauty. Beyond was the valley of the Cape Fear, and in the distance were hillsides crowned with oaks and pines. In all my journeyings through North Carolina I have seen no place more fair than this, not one in which the prospects of a healthful, vigorous growth were brighter or better.

B. S. P.

RALEIGH LETTER.

[For the Observer.]

RALEIGH, N. C., May 3rd, 1887.—The municipal election here was featureless in the main. There was little interest and the Republicans abstained from voting pretty generally in two or three wards. Two Independents in the second ward and one in the fourth came very near slipping in.

Reports from the towns generally send Democratic results; but Asheville goes Republican and Newbern Independent, and there are some mixed boards of commissioners here and there. Much interest has centered in the election of editor Jos. Caldwell, of Statesville. He is elected and will make as good a Mayor as he is an editor, and that is saying a good deal.

Your former townsman, Mr. John Y. MacRae, led the ticket in his ward. Already the candidates for the Mayoralty and minor offices are busy and their conjectures and supposed coalitions as numerous as days in the week. The names oftenest heard for the Mayoralty are Col. P. F. Faison, Alf. A. Thompson, Thos. Badger and the present incumbent, W. H. Dodd. The Board will meet on Friday night, when it is supposed a Mayor will be named. That is, if the moon is right. Very little is said about the lesser lights of the Market House.

There is no political news to be had for the searching now. The first touch of warm weather has brought out Spring bonnets on the heads of the lassies, and started the growth of plans of how to get away for the summer in the heads of the older folks. The seaside will catch the early tourist. The State Normal goes to Morehead this summer. This means an even hundred of bright, pretty young women, who will be the better for the restraint and constraint of a session's work, and who will give an equal number of beaux lessons in the most artless of all arts not only free of cost, but on their own terms. So there are two hundred to begin with. Then there come the hundred and one people who only go, you know, to look after the young people, and the thousand people who go because others go. The hotel will be unusually well kept and the prices will be reasonable.

Mrs. David Carter died this afternoon. She was a Miss Bryan. Her first husband was Capt. Benbury, of the 1st N. C. State troops, and she afterwards married the late David M. Carter. She was a good woman. L.

Railroad Meeting—An Old Man Dead.

[For the Observer.]

LILLINGTON, N. C., May 2, 1887.—At the railroad meeting to-day it was resolved that the citizens of Harnett county make the survey.

Robert McLeod, colored, aged near 100, died in this county on the 30th of April. He was a body servant of Col. Bryant during the war of 1812. B.

The Accident at Clinton.

[From the Wilmington Star.]

A telegram was received here yesterday afternoon from Clinton, which stated that Mr. H. A. James, the young man accidentally hurt during the parade Wednesday afternoon, was improving, and that all his symptoms were favorable.

From an eye witness of the unfortunate affair some additional particulars were obtained. Col. Jones was riding at the head of the battalion, his horse plunging and rearing. He had both hands on the reins, the point of his sword lowered and extended in front to the left. Suddenly the horse tried to bolt, and plunging forward caused the sword to be driven into the back of Mr. James, who was riding a little in advance of Col. Jones and on his left. The sharp point of the weapon entered near the waist and ranging upward came out just below the right nipple. At the same time Col. Jones was unhorsed and fell heavily to the ground, with the sword still in his grasp, the blade having snapped off at the moment of collision. Col. Jones was picked up unconscious and taken into a house near by. His injuries were not serious, however, and he soon recovered. Mr. James, the more seriously injured man, rode on unconscious of his hart, but in a few minutes drew up by the roadside and dismounted, complaining of feeling unwell. Some one standing by saw the point of the sword blade, and the fearful nature of the wound he had received was soon ascertained. Doctors were summoned and the blade was extracted by means of a pair of blacksmith's pincers.

The wounded man is a son of Mr. Perry James, a prosperous farmer of Sampson, living near Clinton.

The horse on which Col. Jones was mounted was a spirited young animal belonging to Capt. Faison, who had recently purchased it. While at the railroad depot, and before Col. Jones had mounted, it was plunging and rearing and broke the saddle girth, requiring the united efforts of several men to put another saddle on its back. [We are pleased to state that at last accounts Mr. James was much better, and continuing to improve—ED. OBSERVER.]

STATE NEWS.

Asheville claims to have 8,000 inhabitants.

The ordinary city expenses of Charlotte last year were $60,000; of Asheville, $35,000.

The Shipping League Convention at Charleston adjourned to meet in Wilmington next April.

At the recent term of Cleveland county court twelve recruits were sent to the penitentiary. Two of these go for terms of 99 years each.

After a two days' trial of the case of T. Baxter Gunter against the *News and Observer* Company, the jury rendered a verdict of $250 damages for the defendant.

Congressman W. H. H. Cowles, who was Colonel of the 1st N. C. Cavalry, will deliver the Memorial address at Raleigh on May 10. His subject will be Gen. James B. Gordon, of Wilkes.

State Auditor Roberts is revising and correcting his list of pensioners, both widows and soldiers, in the various counties. These corrected pension lists are sent to each township in the State.

A current report among architects is to the effect that Mr. J. S. Carr, of Durham, has decided not to build his contemplated mansion at that place, but that he will build it in Washington City.

Prof. Holmes, of the University, has, after two years of hard work, completed his report on the geology of the State, compiled from notes taken by Prof. Kerr. It will, no doubt, be a very valuable publication.

Wadesboro *Intelligencer:* Last Sunday was a sad day for the colored people in the neighborhood of Deep-Creek colored church. One colored church was burned on Saturday, and four next day—five in less than thirty-six hours. We failed to learn what was the cause.

News and Observer: The coming show of the Wake County Cattle Club will be as fine an exhibition as can be made in the State of the new spirit which is actuating our farmers and making to blossom as the rose the worn out plantations of our fathers. Every cattle-raiser and cattle-lover in North Carolina should see it.

Danbury *Reporter:* The survey and estimate of the branch road from Walnut Cove to this place have been made and the cost of grading has been put at $46,000. Of this amount the State appropriates $25,000, which leaves but $21,000 to get up in order to secure the road. The C. F. & Y. V. Co. will furnish the cross ties, iron and bridge the road.

State Treasurer Bain has issued a circular publishing section 31 of the revenue act in regard to liquor licenses, and says that all licenses which were issued on the 1st day of April of this year, or new licenses issued after that date, are to be renewed on the 1st day of July, 1887, for six months. Counties can levy not more than as much tax as the State.

Wilmington *Star:* Col. James G. Burr has resigned the position of money order clerk in the Wilmington postoffice; the close confinement and increasing amount of work having become too great a tax upon his energies. Col. Burr's resignation takes effect Monday. He will be succeeded by Mr. Robert C. Cantwell, a young gentleman reared in this community, well known and respected, and of good business qualifications and experience.

Wilmington *Star:* The railway across the peninsula from the Cape Fear river to the ocean beach near camp Wyatt is completed and a locomotive will be taken down and put on the track this week. The cars have been constructed, and are in readiness for use whenever needed. Capt. Bache will have charge of the hotel to be erected at this new summer resort. The building will be put up as soon as transportation by rail from the river to the beach is available.

Elizabeth City *Economist:* "More shad than ever were known," is the common remark of fishermen. We heard one say so this morning. The bread cast upon the waters in 1883 returns in 1887. In consideration of the good work Commissioner Worth was doing in 1883, we take back all we have said about him. In a moment of irritation we said, "he was the wrong man in the right place." In place of "wrong" in above sentence, read "right." Oh! these types, how they do lie.

NEW BERNE, N. C., April 30.—In the United States Circuit Court the indictment of the Craven county canvassing board for throwing out James City precinct in canvassing the returns for the congressional election last autumn was returned by the grand jury not a true bill. A bill was presented by Solicitor Busbee against the canvassing board for failure to count the returns from Camp Palmer precinct and a precinct in New Berne. Upon this the grand jury found a true bill. A motion for continuance was made and agreed to, as the funds of the court are very limited. The case goes over until next term.

Delegates to the Southern Baptist Convention.

The Southern Baptist Convention meets in Louisville, Ky., May 6th, and continues in session until May 10th.

The following delegates have been appointed from North Carolina:

Rev. Dr. C. T. Bailey, Raleigh; Rev. J. A. Leslie, Tarboro; Rev. J. R. Jones, Smithfield; Rev. Dr. Theo. Whitfield, New Berne; Rev. A. G. Manaway, Charlotte; Rev. T. J. Taylor, Warrenton; Rev. Dr. J. L. Carroll, Asheville; Rev. Dr. W. A. Nelson, Asheville; Rev. J. E. Carter, Hendersonville; Rev. J. B. Boone, Hendersonville; Rev. E. P. Ellington, Liberty; Rev. Dr. Thomas F. Skinner, Raleigh; Rev. Dr. T. H. Pritchard, Wilmington; Rev. G. P. Bostic, Concord; Rev. A. D. Hunter, Apex; Rev Thos. Dixon, Jr, Raleigh; Rev. G. W. Gardner, Hickory; Rev. Dr. John Mitchell, Powellsville; Rev. J. L. White, W. H. Pace, Esq., Col. J. M. Heck and Messrs N. B. Broughton and John E. Ray, Raleigh.

Calhoun Praised in Massachusetts.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

It would be a good thing if Mr. Lamar's address should lead to a study of the works of Calhoun, who was undeniably one of the greatest intellects this country has produced, the peer of Webster and the superior of Clay, and in moral character higher and stronger than either. His writings and speeches are not entirely out of date, but contain much that may profitably be studied.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.

For sale by A. S. HUSKE & CO.
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IF YOU WANT THE BEST,

—GO TO—

W. R. WICKER

FOR THE VERY BEST AND PUREST

Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, Tobacco and Cigars.

PURE OLD MONTICELLO,
GOLDEN CROWN,
OLD CABINET,
LUCY HINTON,
PATAPSCO,
NORTH CAROLINA

RYE WHISKIES.

CORN WHISKEY,

The Purest, for Dyspeptics.

RUM. WINES, Foreign and Domestic. GIN.

Tobacco and Cigars,

A Full Line.

The Plowman,	SILVER VEIL. Not that worn by the mysterious, prophet, but smoked by him. *Finest in town.*	Farmer's Friend,
Silver Lake,		Red Cap,
Panatelas,		Carolinas,
High Life.		All the Go.

SANS SOUCI.—Warranted to make "free from care," as was the "Great Fritz" at Potsdam. Try them. mar 3-3m

Executrix' Notice.

Having qualified as Executrix upon the estate of the late D. A. Ray, I hereby give notice to all per sons having claims against said estate, to exhibit the same to me on or before April 14th, 1888, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please pay the same without delay, either to myself or to D. H. Ray, my agent.

CAROLINE E. RAY,
Executrix of D. A. Ray.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 9, 1887. apl 14-6t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. | NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILLINERY, NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS

In Great Abundance.

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

THE

CABINET HATS

Are Unique and the Flowers are Fancy.

New Goods Every Week.

17 HAY STREET. MRS. DYE.
apl 28 tf

BASE BALLS and BATS!

REACH'S

Professional and Amateur Balls

—AND—

Reach's and Spaulding's Bats,

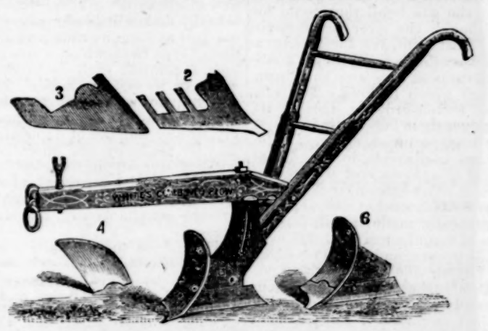
—AT—

McNEILL & CO'S.

BALLS AND BATS FROM 5 CTS. UP.
apl 28 tf

White's Combined Plow!

STILL ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST PLOW



FOR ALL WORK ON THE FARM,

AS IT COMBINES

A Good Turning Plow with all the Stonewall Cotton and Tobacco Attachments.

PLOWS and CASTINGS for them always on hand. I also offer the BOY DIXIE, ATLAS, STONEWALL, "BOSS," CLIMAX TOBACCO PLOW and all other styles, such as Nos. 10, 35, 40, 50, 48, A 6 and M 6. For sale at LOW PRICES for CASH.

A FULL LINE OF GROCERIES AND HARDWARE ON HAND.

CHAS. HAIGH,
feb 24-tf Next Door to People's Bank.

Not an Advertisement,

ONLY A

CARD OF THANKS.

Just one year ago the "MERCHANT MILLS" marked down the price of Meal to consumers to the COST PRICE of Corn. Many kind friends remarked: "Oh, well it won't last long." "He'll soon get sick of it," etc.

However, I'm the heartiest Rooster in the State.
"Red-hot and still heating."
Have doubled my capacity.
Running night and day.
Know nothing about "Hard Times."
And feel so much gratitude to the "blessed people
That I must thank them publicly
For their hearty support,
And advise them to keep up the good work

And Save 25 per cent. Profit on BREAD.

Respectfully,
mar 3-tf JAS. D. McNEILL.

FRESH ROAST

JAVA, LAGUIRA, BLENDED and RIO

Coffees,

Fresh ground when wanted, at

HEADQUARTERS,

G. A. THOMSON.
feb 3 tf

E. A. POE,

Manufacturer of BRICK,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Remember, I make the best Brick made in the State. apl 21 tf

ESTABLISHED 1832.

CASSARD'S PURE

STAR BRAND

LARD

is to the kitchen what pure, sweet butter is to the table—essential.

HUME, CLEARY & CO.,
Washington, D. C.

Consumers state that it goes so much further than the ordinary article that it is by far the most economical to use, and being absolutely pure can be substituted for butter in all classes of cooking. Don't be imposed on by inferior goods.

All our kettles have our trade mark stamped in the side and colored red.

G. CASSARD & SON.,
Baltimore, Md.,
Curers of the Celebrated "Star Brand" Mild-cured Hams and Breakfast Bacon.

☞ For sale by leading grocers. apl 21

R. M. NIMOCKS

Is agent for and has in stock the following brands of

FERTILIZERS:

NAVASSA, WILCOX & GIBBS',
CHESAPEAKE and AMERICUS

GUANOS,

NAVASSA ACID PHOSPHATE,
WILCOX & GIBBS' SUPERPHOSPHATE,
BOYKIN & CARMER'S CHEMICALS,

And Pure German Kainit.

Also, a full line of

TENNESSEE WAGONS and CARTS,

Boy Dixie and Stonewall Plows and Castings,

GROCERIES,

Wagon Harness and Farming Implements.

All offered at

POPULAR PRICES.
mar 3 3m

NOTICE.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

I have just received a nice, selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

Which I am selling at Rock Bottom Prices.

Seersucker Suits of all kinds, a nice stock of Summer Pants, Straw Hats for Gents, Ladies, Misses and Boys until you can't rest, Lawns from 4 to 12½ cents per yard, Calico in proportion, Dress Goods of many kinds, Skirts from 25 cents to $2.50, Pants Cloth, a nice variety. I think I am not risking too much to say I have

The Nicest and Cheapest Stock of Shoes

ever offered to the good people of Hope Mills.

Groceries Always on Hand.

G. A. Gambrill Flour—from Patapsco down. Tinware and Hardware, Tobacco a specialty. The Old Rip still stands to the front.

Thanking the public for past favors, I solicit their future patronage. Very Respectfully,

apl 21 tf JAMES H. JOHNSON,
Hope Mills, N. C.

Royal Baking Powder,

Sea Foam, Carolina, Horsford Bread Preparation, Patapsco and Cream Tartar

in stock at

HEADQUARTERS,

G. A. THOMSON.

WANTED.

A GOOD MILCH COW, WITH A YOUNG CALF.

Apply to A. E. RANKIN.
apl 28 2t

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEDBERRY'S

Notice for the Past and Future.

As is universally known, BOND E. SEDBERRY has been in the Drug business in Fayetteville for

30 YEARS 30 YEARS

During that time he has been forced to furnish medicine free to scores and scores of poor people who were not able to pay for prescriptions and medicines. Under the circumstances he felt it to be his duty to do the best he could to relieve them. This he did, and in the great majority of cases the remedies acted well. The result was that he discovered a valuable remedy for each of the following diseases:

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Summer Complaints, Kidney Trouble, Coughs and Falling off of the Hair.

For reasons best known to himself he has never advertised or pushed them, and perhaps he never will, but if he does they will be called:

Sedberry's own Thunder and Lightning Rheumatic Remedy.

Sedberry's own Thunder and Lightning Remedy for Neuralgia.

Sedberry's own Thunder and Lightning Remedy for Summer Complaint.

Sedberry's own Thunder and Lightning Remedy for Kidney Trouble.

Sedberry's own Thunder and Lightning Hair Tonic.

mch 10

HEADQUARTERS.

GEO. A. THOMSON.

Wide-Awake!

Stock Replenished and Kept Fully Up!

Epicureans know the Toothsome Delights that are to be found in my stock. Now that beef and shad are uninviting, Fulton Market (corned) Beef, Spiced Tripe, Spiced Pig Feet, Chipped Beef (broiled), Strictly Fancy No. 1 Mackerel, Springfield Hams, Ferris' M. C. Hams, North Carolina Hams and Cassard's M. C. Breast or Breakfast Strips await your commands.

MY PASTRY FLOUR

is TOO WELL KNOWN for comment. I carry the largest stock of W. G. Wilson's Crackers, the greatest variety and largest stock of Pickles, Preserves, Jellies, Jams, Fruits, Nuts and Candies, Canned Meats, Canned Vegetables, Canned Fruits, Glass Goods—Lamb Tongues, Mushrooms, Salads, Catsup, Sauces; Foreign and Domestic Fruits preserved in their own fluid, Extracts and Essences, Imported Olive Oil, Pure Crab Apple Vinegar—4 years old, Royal Baking Powder and all other desirable Baking Powders, Oatmeal, Hominy, Maccaroni, Farina, Vermicelli, Pine Apple and English Dairy Cheese, Fancy Full Cream Mild Summer Cheese, Green and Roasted Coffees—unrivalled, Teas—Black and Green—selected by an expert, Spices of all kinds, Corn Starch, Gelatine, Laundry Starch, Laundry Soaps, Toilet Soaps, Bluing, Blacking, Shoe Dressing and Polish, and anything that can be mentioned and found in First-class Houses.

Glassware, China, Crockery, Tinware, Wood and Willow-ware, Cutlery and Cordage

ALWAYS IN STOCK.
apl 21 tf

NEW GOODS.

BROWN & RODDICK,

27 HAY STREET, - FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Are receiving daily

New Goods, Suitable for Spring and Summer Wear,

Comprising Comprising

Dress Goods,

In all Shades and Prices.

Hosiery and Underwear.

HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, NAINSOOK EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, SWISS EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, AND KING'S RUFFLINGS.

LACES LACES

In Torchon, Oriental and Valenciennes.

Jeans, Cottonades, Cassimeres.

BROWN & RODDICK,
27 Hay street.
Branch Store Wilmington, N. C.
apl 7 tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published Every Thursday at 19 Green Street (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....MAY 5, 1887.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months (in advance).....1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"BUSINESS"—Wanted.
W. S. COOK—For Rent.
O-HANA—Japanese Wedding.
A. B. WILLIAMS—Trustee's Sale.
PEMBERTON & PRIOR—Rhumatic Remedy.
J. A. JOHNSON, JR.—Administrator's Sale.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—We will furnish the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER and *North Carolina Farmer* from this date for two months and twenty-five cents a year.

Time for fishing.

Mr. H. C. Fisher, Rigister of Deeds, recorded a mortgage deed on Saturday valued at $20,000.

The farmers are pushing ahead this year; already some of them have corn sufficiently high to plow.

The town authorities ought to place the electric light at the Court House and at the foot of Haymount.

The young folks tripped it again at Buie's on Friday night. The room, we think, could be better for repair.

Messrs. Jas. D. McNeill and Jas. W. Tompson are now receiving the lumber for their cotton factory. They mean business.

Messrs. Rankin and Nimocks tell us that we are mistaken in saying that the Richmond bolted meal has been driven out, that they sell lots of it.

"Hotel LaFayette" is growing—rising higher and higher daily. The Superintendent, Mr. Klutz, is a pushing, stirring man; no one is idle under him.

Mr. Westbrook made his first shipment of strawberries on Monday morning; his first of garden peas, on Tuesday. We are almost as early as New Berne.

We noticed that there was difficulty in procuring ladders at the fire the other night. Ladders and ropes with hooks are a necessity, and should be provided at once.

We are glad to see that our former townsman, Mr. John Y. McRae, has been elected an Alderman in Raleigh. He is one of the most popular young men in that place—as he was here.

Mr. Reid tells us that the tobacco sale of last week was very fair; that there was not a great deal of fine tobacco, but what there was brought good prices. Now he expects to have regular weekly sales.

A change of schedule on the Wilson Short Cut took effect on Monday. The passenger train leaves now at 8½ o'clock A. M. and arrives at 7:55 P. M. Freight train leaves at 3:40 P. M. and arrives at 10 A. M.

The Fayetteville Cornet Band was prevented from giving the intended serenade last Friday evening by the inclemency of the weather. They will be out in full force to-morrow if nothing happens to prevent.

An excursion train will be run from Bennettsville to Fayetteville on the 10th of May, so that our friends along the road may have an opportunity of participating in the Memorial exercises. The fare will be considerably reduced.

We are progressing here in many ways, but the old pavements on Hay, Green, Gillespie and other streets should all be replaced with good cement ones. They are now uneven and unsightly and a stumbling block at night. Fix them up.

Our thanks are tendered to Mr. Westbrook for a basket of beautiful strawberries. They are of the "Crescent" variety large and perfect. If there is anything we enjoy it is a strawberry, and the present was a most acceptable and sensible one.

Col. Pemberton and Postmaster Smith, who represented the town at Atlanta, returned home on Saturday last. They are delighted with the progress shown along the road, and especially at Augusta and Atlanta. Col. Pemberton says Atlanta promises to be the New York of the South.

Mr. W. E. Kyle, Genl. Freight and Passenger Agent of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway, left here on Tuesday for Spartanburg, S. C., where he has been summoned to appear before the Railroad Commission, to show cause why the road charges more for freight to Tatum's than to Bennettsville—a "long and short haul" case.

Last Thursday evening the clouds looked angry, and before dark the rain poured, the wind blew and the lightning flashed, but we escaped damage. It rained nearly all night, storm after storm coming up. About 5 o'clock A. M. Friday there was considerable hail. We expected to hear of eyes, but fortunately there was no news of any.

Until the telegraphic line via Wilson was established the town people were put to much inconvenience in the transmission of messages. Now, Miss Collier, who presides over the office at this place, tells us that all trouble is obviated. She says a message was sent to Wilmington, and in 18 minutes an answer was received. Another to Baltimore via Richmond was correctly received in two minutes. This she gives as a sample of rapid transit. Miss Collier is one of the most attentive and accommodating operators that we have ever had.

Miss Alice Campbell, President of the Memorial Association, requests us to ask that the ladies, instead of decorating *special graves*, turn over the flowers to the Association. In consequence of the late spring, flowers are scarce, and the Memorial Association will need all that can be had.

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. John's Church, held on Wednesday, 27, the following gentlemen were elected to represent the Parish at the Convention to be held at Edenton on the 28th of May:

Delegates:—Messrs. S. J. Hinsdale, R. P. Buxton, F. R. Rose and W. F. Campbell.

Alternates:—W. E. Kyle, B. R. Huske, Chas. Haigh and W. C. McDuffie.

We learn that the Baptist Sunday School of Smithfield have concluded to picnic here. The date is not yet fixed. Whenever it is, we know our Baptist friends and the general public will endeavor to make them have a pleasant time. This interchanging of visits, forming new acquaintances, learning more of the people, are of great benefit to the younger generation.

Mr. H. R. Novitzky has set to music Father Ryan's beautiful poem, "The March of the Deathless Dead," and he is now training some of our best vocalists to sing it during the Memorial services on Tuesday next. Mr. Novitzky's fine taste as a composer and his ability as a thorough instructor warrant us in predicting that this feature of the ceremonies will be very attractive.

The *Messenger*, a new paper, in the interests of the Knights of Labor, made its first appearance on Friday last. It is edited by Mr. C. W. Ezzell, a very clever gentleman and an experienced workman. We hope it may be successful, but we wish it no more success than we do the workingmen. As to the principles of the order we are ignorant, but we think the head man of it here is too intelligent to allow bad men to bring it into disrepute.

Mr. Smith, the coal man, the ice man, the lumber and shingle man, is always adding one thing more. Now he proposes to have a cold storage depository—a place to keep your butter, meat and other things during the hot weather. It is a capital idea, practiced to advantage everywhere but here. In New York you can buy at Thanksgiving of one year turkeys or other meats that have remained frozen since the year before. In fact, it enables you to have at any time just what you want.

The Independent Company has just received their new uniforms and new guns. There are fifty-eight uniforms; but this was not enough, so more have been ordered. The guns are the latest improved Springfield rifles, and are given them to take the place of the old second-hand rifles which they have been using for years. The Company is now in splendid condition, and, we believe, one of the best drilled companies in the State. Major Campbell has proved to be a thorough disciplinarian and a capital commander.

We notice that they are doing in Salisbury exactly what we wished our business men to do. They have a Business Mens' Association that examines into things. They proposed to see if a furniture factory would pay. So a committee was appointed to find out the amount of furniture sold, the kind, &c., and after examination reported; and so as to other things. There are many industries that would pay here if properly conducted, but it must be gone at and be conducted on business principles. We think something might be done if our business men would put their heads together and give facts and figures, and if one commences others will follow.

We have advertised our dry goods, grocery and other stores, and told what there is in them. We expected that good results would follow, and so it has proved, for lots of people come here to buy their goods. We often see ladies from away down in South Carolina, and from Johnston, Chatham and Guilford buying dry goods here. They can get, too, whatever they want—any style or quantity—for we have the largest and best equipped dry goods stores in the State. As to groceries, this has been the place to buy them for generations away back. Our freights are low and rents are not near so high here as elsewhere, living is cheap—so our merchants can afford to, and do sell cheaper than elsewhere. Now, if you do not believe it, come and try for yourselves—don't take our word for it.

The Commissioners of Fayetteville held their regular monthly meeting on the 3rd inst. Among other things done was the reappointment of Salem Jones as Superintendent of the Cemetery. Several bills were allowed and ordered to be printed. The Treasurer made his monthly report, which was ordered to be filed. The petitions of sundry persons asking for the placing of a lamp on Cool Spring alley, was referred to the committee on lights. The petition of Styron & Co., for the privilege of putting down a railroad track from the Wilson Short Cut to their mills on Cross Creek, was referred to the committee on railroads and streets. The monthly report of the Marshal for work done during the month, was read, from which it seems that the ditches in several parts of the town have been thoroughly cleaned out, amounting to over 5,000 yards; and the report concludes with the statement that the town is in an orderly condition, very few violations of law occurring during the month. Upon the whole the report was very satisfactory.

The F. I. L. I. Company will have a grand competitive drill at Williams Hall on Friday (to-morrow) evening. The competition will be between the two platoons of the Company, and the member of the winning platoon who does the best drilling will be presented with a badge to be worn on special occasions. After the prizes have been awarded, there will be an exhibition drill by the twenty-four men who were selected to drill at Washington. This will be the first appearance of the Company in their splendid new uniforms, and with their elegant new guns. In addition to the interesting features of the drill, Mr. J. H. Myrover will present the prizes to the successful platoon, making the occasion still more enjoyable. It is hoped that our whole community will turn out and give our grand old Company all the encouragement they can. An admission fee of twenty-five cents will be charged for gentlemen—ladies admitted free. Immediately after the drill there will be a dance gotten up by the young men outside of the Company.

JAPANESE WEDDING.—A real live, "true and true" (as the children say) Japanese is expected here on May 13th, to celebrate his nuptials with one of Fayetteville's fair daughters. As this is an unusual occasion, the ceremony will be performed at Williams Hall, so that the public may be able to witness the great event. The occasion will be a novel one; there will be Japanese ice cream with American strawberries and other good things. Don't fail to carry your *chop sticks*, for the supply is small.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—We believe this is the only town in the State where the young men of the different denominations have not joined together and formed a Christian Association. There is, we believe, an association of this kind here, but it has been confined to one church. Of course they would desire to make it stronger and receive members from each denomination, so that the good work they are endeavoring to do might be more extensive. The Association in Raleigh has been of great benefit to the poor. In winter, when wood was scarce and many were shivering, they have attended to their wants. But there is more in it than this. Nothing, though, can be greater than charity bestowed upon the poor and sick. We hope steps will be taken to form such an Association.

COURT.—Next week is court week—Judge Clark presiding. We have been requested to say that it is a civil term, and that it will be well for all interested, suitors as well as witnesses, to bear in mind Judge Clark's rules: They will not be called at the window. Parties not present when their cases are called, may expect to have their suits dismissed; and witnesses not present to answer to their names when called, will be fined. The Judge never waits for an absent party or witness, nor does he wait for any one party, witness or lawyer to be sent for. Witnesses once summoned need not be resummoned, but must attend till discharged. Jurors must also be in waiting when called. Court will be held only in the morning of the 10th of May. On Friday, 20th, (which has been regarded as a legal holiday), the court will remain in session. The Clerk has made out and had printed the calendar for the term, and it would be well for parties who have suits to read it, so that they may know the day of trial of their cases, and govern themselves accordingly.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.—Fayetteville is advancing, and now the much talked of electric light is added to her numerous works of progress. On Saturday night the Brush Electric Light was turned on, and hundreds thronged the streets to see what they had heard of and read about, but had never seen—the lightning used to light the streets and houses. It was a little past 9 o'clock before all the lamps were put in and connections made. The whole force had worked unceasingly and with determination that all might be ready before another week, and it was done. It is impossible to give a favorable opinion of the street lamps. The moon was half full, and its brightness diminished considerably the effects of the lights. In the stores the test was better, and all agree in saying that it fully comes up to their expectations. The stores of Thornton, Rose & Leak, the drug stores and others were highly illumined, and the beauty of the stores and stocks was displayed to great advantage. There are only five lights on the streets; the number should be treble that, for the intermediate places will be as dark as Erebus on dark nights. You know you can't depend upon the moon every night, and as yet it has never dared to show its face on a dark night; besides, this is a big and growing town, and five lights are not sufficient.

SAW MILLS ON THE C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD.—While at the office of the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad Company some days ago, talking of the wonderful amount of lumber that was being transported over the road, Mr. Kyle, who has taken great interest in gathering information in regard to all the industries along the line of the C. F. & Y. V., handed us the following list of saw mills:

H. H. Williamson, unbled and bled pine lumber, Bennettsville, S. C.

N. C. Monroe, pine lumber, Bennettsville, S. C.

J. F. & H. L. McLaurin, unbled and bled pine lumber, McColl, S. C.

Causey & Teague, bled yellow pine lumber, Hasty, N. C.

Albright & Albright. Lester & Hughes, unbled and bled pine lumber, John's Station, N. C.

McRae & Hasty, unbled pine lumber, Stuart's Station, N. C.

J. C. Guerrant & Co., G. H. Hall, A. B. Pearsall & Co., S. C. Hall, N. A. McQueen, pine and cypress, Red Springs, N. C.

John McDuffie, pine lumber, Fayetteville, N. C.

Little River Saw Mill Company, pine lumber, Manchester, N. C.

W. J. McDiarmid & Bro., pine lumber, Spout Springs, N. C.

Willett & Bros., pine lumber, Sanford, N. C.

I. M. Stinton, pine lumber, Goldston, N. C.

Jordan & Jordan, N. Cheek, H. O. Dunlap, Glenn Haven Milling Company, pine lumber, Richmond, N. C.

James I. Lane, S. J. Tally, Jacob Dixon & Co., Shields & Co., pine, oak and hickory, Ore Hill, N. C.

Burgess Bros., oak lumber, Liberty, N. C.

Davis, Wainman & Co., unbled short leaf and yellow pine, oak, hickory and dogwood, Millboro, N. C.

If a railroad does no other good, it certainly opens to the owners of the pine country an opportunity to turn into money that which otherwise (after the turpentine has been extracted) would be of no particular use. Among the largest of these mills, we are only acquainted particularly with those at Red Springs and Manchester, and the work they are doing is enormous. Manchester, on Little River, has a capacity of from 20,000 to 30,000 feet per day. It is within a few feet of the road, and the stream is one of the finest in this country. Some day we will give more particulars in regard to these mills, that the readers of the OBSERVER and others may know where to send their orders.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners, held May 2nd, a full board was present. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

A petition read from Carver's Creek township, to change the public road at or near the Gilmore place, was not granted. A petition of like character from Quwhiffle township, to change the public road at or near the turnpike bridge on Big Rockfish, was granted.

49 paupers were allowed the usual monthly allowance.

Catherine Gray was ordered to Poor House.

Isaac White was allowed $1.50 per month. Martha Hussey was allowed $1.00 per month.

Dr. J. A. Hodges, physician to P. H.	$35 00
W. T. Sloan, salary, &c., at P. H.,	31 80
A. B. Williams, supplies,	1 50
W. G. Clark, "	23 03
H. R. Horne, glass for Court House,	1 58
T. W. Broadfoot, supplies for C. H.,	3 00
J. E. Garrett, pr't'g Ct. calendars,	4 00
Edwards & Broughton, stationery for Court,	3 00
J. A. Harrell, Civil and State dockets,	10 85
Neill McQueen, summoning jurors for six terms Court,	89 40
J. M. Martin, boarding jurors,	5 20
Jas. D. Malloy, repairs on bridge,	4 50
John McDuffie, lumber for bridge,	34 29
Neill McQueen, jail account,	60 00
C. G. Cain, making State and Civil dockets,	8 00
Dr. J. W. McNeill, coroner,	8 00
E. M. Waddill, juror,	1 50
E. T. McKethan, "	1 50
Mike Powers, "	1 50
J. R. Peebles, "	1 50
C. K. Hall, "	1 50
W. D. Jones, "	1 50

S. J. Cameron was appointed assessor in Quwhiffle township in place of L. A. Blue, resigned.

A. A. McKethan, Jr., C. L. Taylor and T. L. Love were appointed a committee to audit the accounts of Sheriff McQueen and Treasurer Nott for 1885 and 1886, and report at June meeting.

A committee consisting of A. A. McKethan, A. B. Williams and W. B. Draughon were appointed to investigate the standing of the county as regards her bonds, coupons and script.

The report of Dr. J. A. Hodges, as health officer, making statement in regard to the Poor House, Jail, &c., was read and approved.

Liquor license of W. C. Waddill was transferred to J. A. Burns & Co.

Personals.

Dr. Cook and wife, of Durham, are visiting Tokay.

Mr. J. H. Dixon, of Toronto, is here, and will probably locate.

Father White, of Raleigh, is spending this week in Fayetteville.

Mr. L. Bellingrath, a former citizen of Fayetteville, was in town this week.

Mr. Jas. H. Stockton and wife, of Winston, were in Fayetteville this week.

Mr. W. S. Primrose and Alderman J. Y. MacRae, of Raleigh, are in the city.

Mrs. Vaughn and her two daughters, of Chicago, are on a visit to Fayetteville. They are related to Mr. S. J. Hinsdale.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. A. White, of Oxford, Mr. and Mrs. J. Williams Murchison and Mrs. D. R. Murchison and daughter, of Wilmington, are visiting Mr. J. D. Williams.

MEMORIAL DAY.

TUESDAY, MAY 10TH, 1887.

PROGRAMME.

The procession will form at 4½ P. M., on Hay Street, in front of the Cumberland House, in the following order;

Chief Marshal and Assistants.
Silver Cornet Band.
Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry.
Chicora Steam Fire Engine Company.
Ex-Confederate Soldiers.
Fayetteville Graded School, Mrs. Chamberlain's School, the Misses Ellison's and Rishton's Schools.
Orator, Chaplain and Officers of the Ladies' Memorial Association.
Citizens in Carriages and on foot.

The column will move down Hay Street to Green, thence by the usual route to the Cemetery, on arrival at which it will enter the grounds in reversed order.

The ceremonies will then be in the following order:

Decoration of Graves.
PRAYER—by Rev. A. L Phillips
ORATION—by Col. W. H. S. Burgwyn.
MUSIC—conducted by Mr. H. R. Novitzky.
Salute by the Military.

The ladies are requested to meet with floral decorations at the Cumberland House by 4 o'clock. And most respectfully is it asked that all business be suspended, stores closed and all participate in our memorial celebration. The sextons of the different churches are requested to toll their bells while the procession is moving.

JOS. C. HUSKE,
Chief Marshal.

Notice to Confederate Veterans.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 4th, 1887.

Cumberland County Association of Confederate Veterans—Comrades:

Tuesday next, the 10th day of May, being the time appointed by the ladies for the annual Memorial services in commemoration of "Our Confederate Dead," you are hereby requested to be present and participate in the ceremonies of the day. There will be a meeting of the members of this organization at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 12 o'clock, at which all members are requested to be present. Any member of the late Confederate Army or Navy, who has not already done so, will have an opportunity at this meeting of enrolling his name as a member of this organization.

By order of A. B. WILLIAMS,
JNO. H. ROBINSON, Sec'y. Pres't.

State *Chronicle*: The commonly accepted rumor that during the recent trouble at the Penitentiary, Rev. F. L. Reid, one of the Directors, held prayers with the convicts, is incorrect. Mr. Reid was at the Penitentiary much of the time, anxious to secure the prisoners without bloodshed if possible, but it is a mistake that he prayed for them.

A BARGAIN COUNTER.

We were attracted by something new in Frank Thornton's mammoth Dry Goods establishment to-day in the way of a Bargain Counter, where are placed all the remnants and job lots, and sold at astonishingly low figures. The counter is certain to prove an attractive one, owing to the numerous bargains it will always contain.

A CROWD.

Passing Frank Thornton's Clothing Store this morning, we were surprised to notice the crowd congregated therein, and expecting an item we went in, but upon enquiry ascertained that they were only selecting their Spring Suits. The display made in this establishment is certainly a beautiful one. Every style of Clothing is shown, and a person must be ultra fastidious if he cannot here supply his wants.

A Gift for All.

In order to give all a chance to test it, and thus be convinced of its wonderful curative powers, Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, will be, for a limited time, given away. This offer is not only liberal, but shows unbounded faith in the merits of this great remedy. All who suffer from Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any affection of Throat, Chest, or Lungs, are especially requested to call at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store.

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phœbe Chesley, Paterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old; have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, only 50c., at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, Fayetteville, N. C.

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Corrected by Geo. A. Thomson.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1887.

N. C. BACON—		HIDES—	
Hog Round,	11	Flint—good,	11
Sides,	11	Flint—damaged,	5@8
Hams,	12½	Dry Salt,	9@10
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Green,	4½
Sides,	8½@9	IRON—	
Shoulders,	7	American,	3
WESTERN BACON—		Swedes,	5@6
Sides,	9@10	LARD—	
Hams,	15@16	N. Carolina,	10
Shoulders,	8	Western,	9@10
BAGGING,	8@9	LEATHER—	
BEEF—		Upper, country,	35@40
On foot,	3½	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
Dressed,	5@6	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BEESWAX,	18@20	MOLASSES,	25@40
BUTTER—		NAILS—	
North Carolina,	20@25	(10d basis),	2.75
Northern,	30@35	PORK—	
COFFEE—		Fresh,	6½
Java,	25	Mess,	(None.)
Rio,	18½@20	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN,	85@95	Sweet,	50@60
COTTON TIES,	1.15@1.40	Irish—bbl.,	2.50
CHICKENS,	15@25	SALT,	85@90
EGGS,	9@10	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6½@7
N. C. Family,	(None.)	Granulated,	7@8
West. Fam.,	4.00@7.00	SHEETINGS,	6½
FODDER,	75	SHUCKS,	50
GRAIN—		TALLOW,	5
Corn,	65	WOOL,	18
Oats,	50	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	85	Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
Peas,	75	Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
HAY—		Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	30@60	Pch Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1.00@1.20		

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Corrected by A. E. Rankin & Co.

COTTON.—The market opened on Monday of this week at 10 cents, remaining on Tuesday and yesterday at the same price.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits was quiet yesterday at 29½ cents.

Rosin was dull, prices ranging from 70 and 80 cents for common.

Crude Turpentine—Hard $1.00, Yellow Dip $1.50, Virgin $2.25.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 3, 6 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Quoted firm at 32½ cents per gallon. Sales of 325 casks at quotations.

ROSIN.—The market was quoted steady at 80 cents per bbl. for strained and 85 cents for Good Strained.

Messrs. Pemberton & Prior:
Gentlemen—I have used PRIOR'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY for Rheumatism, and found it to be the best and quickest of any I have ever used, and I have used a good many different kinds.
Respectfully,
JNO. CULBRETH.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 27, 1887.

PRIOR'S

Messrs. Pemberton & Prior:
Gents—The bottle of Prior's Rheumatic Remedy I bought of you is all O. K. I took half of it with so much benefit that I stopped. It is good.
Yours,
NEILL CLARK.
Manchester, N. C., March 25, 1887.

RHEUMATIC

Messrs. Pemberton & Prior:
Gentlemen—I have for six years been a great sufferer from rheumatism, and have used many remedies, from which I have never received the benefit that I have from one small bottle of Prior's Rheumatic Remedy.
REV. E. J. EDWARDS.
Cedar Creek, N. C.

REMEDY.

Messrs. Pemberton & Prior:
Gents—I write to let you know that the demon Rheumatism has at last met its conqueror in Prior's Rheumatic Remedy. May it receive the blessing of every rheumatic on this continent, as it has mine.
Yours truly,
T. H. MCLEAN.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 27, 1887.

TORRI!

MIKADO WEDDING.

Friday Night, May 13, 1887,

WILLIAMS HALL,

an opportunity will be offered the public to see and enjoy

The Greatest Novelty Ever Exhibited in Fayetteville,

AT GREAT COST.

The veritable costumes worn at Mikado's wedding

SENT OUT FROM JAPAN,

by its present Tycoon, will be worn, and the privilege of personating Mikado's Nuptials granted.

The aromatic Rice Balls | The Japanese Ice Cream

Will be served for small money.

4,000 Islands, 4,000 Islands of the 4,000 Islands that compose Japan will, at small cost, be distributed. And Trophies 4,000 Islands, 4,000 Islands, 4,000 Islands, 4,000 Islands, 4,000 Islands.

Anon, the handiwork of that ponderous Empire will astound and greatly please.

This is, and will be, the only opportunity ever offered this city, owing to stupendous outlay.

THIS EPOCH

Will be unfo'ded 8½ o'clock Friday Night, May 13th, WILLIAMS HALL.

Tickets sold at door only. | Price 25 Cts. Price | Tickets sold at Door only.

☞ Bring your small change. may 5 tf

Trustee's Sale.

On Monday, June 6, 1887, at 11 o'clock, at the Court House in Fayetteville, I will sell by public auction One Hundred Acres of Land on Little Cross Creek about three miles northwest from Fayetteville, adjoining the lands of Smith and others and commonly known as "The Ruffin Vaughn Land." The purchaser will be required to pay one-third in cash and give note for balance, to be paid in six months, with 8 per cent. interest from sale, and the title will be reserved until all is paid.

A. B. WILLIAMS,
Assignee of Ruffin Vaughn.
Fayetteville, May 3, 1887. may 5 4t

RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

WANTED.—A man of good business ability and experience, who can furnish $500 to $1,000 Cash, with references. To such, exclusive territory in North Carolina for the sale of three Proprietary Articles, at present in great demand, will be sold by the Manufacturers. Address

"BUSINESS,"
may 5 tf Lock Box No. 225 Norfolk, Va.

For Rent.

A two story Six Room Dwelling on Russell Street. Good Garden; water on the lot. Possession given May 15th, 1887.
W. S. COOK.
may 5 tf

Administrator's Sale of Land.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., I will, on Monday, June 6, 1887, at 11 o'clock, at the Market House in Fayetteville, expose to sale by public auction the lands of J. A. Johnson, Sr., consisting of about 200 acres adjoining the lands of Neill Smith, Duncan Morrison and others, being the lands on which J. A. Smith, Sr., formerly resided.

Terms of Sale: One-fourth cash, and note and security for balance, to be paid in six months, with interest from sale, and title reserved until all is paid.

J. A. JOHNSON, JR.,
Administrator and Commissioner.
April 20, 1887. may 5 4t

Established 1843.

W. & J. SLOANE

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Wilton,
Axminster,
Moquette,
Velvet,
Body Brussels,
Tapestry Brussels
and Ingrain CARPETINGS.

OIL CLOTHS, LINOLEUM, CORTICINE, MATTINGS, MATS, RUGS AND FLOOR CLOTHS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Also Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Upholstery Goods.

The Largest Assortment in the United States at Very Low Prices. Samples sent if desired. Correspondence invited.

Broadway, 18th & 19th sts. NEW YORK.

apl 7 3m

THE BEST KNOWN

C-I-G-A-R

on this market, is

HEADQUARTERS BRAND.

HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON.

Executors' Notice.

Having qualified as Executors upon the estate of the late Elizabeth Taylor, we hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them to us on or before April 14, 1888, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

W. J. McPHAIL,
H. A. McPHAIL,
Executors.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 9, 1887. ap 14 6w

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cool Summer Drinks!

Bond. Sedberry's Fountain in Full Blast.

He uses none but the purest syrups and juices at his Fountain, and with his Patent Ice Shaver (not crusher) and his new Lightning Shaker, he is prepared to furnish Milk Shakes, Limeades, &c., &c., that cannot be excelled. Call, and Clarence will convince you.

apl 21 tf

REMOVAL.

YOU CAN NOW FIND

W-I-N-B-U-R-N-'-S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

AT THE OLD CAPE FEAR BANK BUILDING

(Up stairs, over the store of A. E. Rankin & Co.)

Where Life-like Pictures of Your Children, Wives or Sweethearts can be taken

In a Moment of Time.

J. T. WINBURN,

apl 28-3t PHOTOGRAPHER.

YOU WILL FIND THE FINEST

TOBACCO,

Wines, Whiskies and Brandies

OF ALL KINDS, AT

A. MOORE'S,

No. 3 GREEN STREET,

Next door to his old stand.

apl 28 tf

We Hope to Benefit

THE SECTION

WE LIVE IN.

Last Fall we undertook the shipping of Scuppernong grapes, and succeeded beyond our expectations. Ever since the W. & F. Branch of the W. & W. R. R. was begun, we have been trying to encourage Trucking and Fruit Culture.

This season we expect to ship a large quantities of Fruits and Vegetables. We have been in correspondence with the best commission houses in Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other points. We have express rates to all these points. We have a tremendous stock of Crates, Baskets, &c., made by Southside Manufacturing Co., for whom we are Agents—consequently can furnish the Best Packages made, at the Lowest Rates.

We will forward any Produce entrusted to us, and think, we can aid in securing the highest prices for it. We will furnish what information we can with pleasure.

BUT

if you don't want to ship any Produce, remember we have the most convenient Store of its kind in Fayetteville, and that our aim is to please the People. Consequently, if you want anything that can be had in a first-class Grocery Store or in a Hardware House, we have it and will serve you cheerfully.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

ap 21 tf

Administrator's Sale.

As Administrator of the estate of the late James McNatt, deceased, I will, on the 6th day of May A. D., 1887, sell at public auction at his residence, the following personal property, to-wit: 9 head of Mules, 4 Horses, 600 bushels Corn, 25,000 lbs. Fodder, Wagons, Carts, 1 buggy, 1 Carriage, 40 head of Hogs, 2 Cows and Calves, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Implements and a large amount of other personal property; also, 1 Engine, Cotton Gin and Fixtures. Terms CASH.

L. SHAW, Administrator.
This 15th day of April, 1887. ap 21 3t

Excelsior Printing Co.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Cheap Printing, First-class Work and *CASH PRICES.*

☞ *All Work delivered when promised.*

apl 21 1y

A. GARRASON.

FRUITS:

Foreign, Domestic and Canned.

CANDY:

ROYSTER'S

(Fresh and Best.)

GROCERIES:

FROM

Beef Tongue to Side Meat,

FROM

GRANULATED MEAL to GAMBRILL'S FLOUR,

FROM

Macaroni and Cheese

TO

MUSTARD and PICKLES,

TOBACCO, CIGARS and SNUFF.

Call early and often.

apl 7 tf

Graded School Notice.

PAY UP! PAY UP! PAY UP!

Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Graded School, that the Teachers need their money, and must have it. Prompt payment will save trouble and costs, and will greatly oblige.

mar 24-tf TREASURER

THE BLESSED BROOD.

Gather them close to your loving heart,
Cradle them close to your breast;
They will soon en'gh leave your brooding care,
Soon enough mount youth's topmost stair—
Little ones in the nest.

Fret not that the children's hearts are gay,
That their restless feet will run;
There may come a time in the by and by
When you'll sit in your lonely room and sigh
For the sound of childish fun.

When you'll long for a repetition sweet,
That sounded through each room,
Of "mother! mother!" the dear love calls,
That will echo through the silent halls
And add to their stately gloom.

There may come a time when you'll long to hear
The eager, boyish tread,
The tuneless whistle, the clear, shrill shout,
The busy bustle in and out
And pattering overhead.

When the boys and girls are all grown up,
And scattered far and wide,
Or gone to the undiscovered shore,
Whence youth and age come never more,
You will miss them from your side.

Then gather them to your loving heart,
Cradle them on your breast;
They will soon en'gh leave your brooding care,
Soon enough mount youth's topmost stair—
Little one's in the nest.

Experiments in the Cotton-Field.

In the supplemental report of the Department of Agriculture of Georgia, for 1886, Prof. H. C. White gives the results of various soil-test experiments made on the University farm. The object of the experiment here noticed wasto determine:

First—Whether the cotton plant derives the nitrogen necessary for its growth from the atmosphere or from the soil.

Second—If in whole or in part from the soil, which of the following nitrogenous materials it prefers, viz: Nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, dried blood, cotton seed meal, raw bone.

Third—The relative economic (or money) value of each of the materials used.

The conclusions arrived at were:

1. Nitrogenous manures increase the yield, and the cotton plant therefore requires that a portion of its nitrogen be supplied through the soil. This conclusion has uniformly been reached in each of a series of six years' experiments.

2. Using quantities of the different nitrogenous materials to furnish approximately the same quantities of nitrogen, the materials stand in the following order of excellence: Cotton seed meal, raw bone, dried blood, sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda.

3. The amount of nitrogenous matter used is apparently a proportion capable of yielding good results. It represents in the mixed fertilizer about 2½ per cent. of ammonia, which may be regarded as a safe average limit.

4. Financially, all the nitrogenous matters paid well for their use. In this respect they rank as follows: Cotton seed meal, dried blood, raw bone, sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda.

5. Cotton seed meal may be regarded as the best and cheapest nitrogenous fertilizer for cotton.

After six years of field tests Prof. White says: "Good fertilizers are certainly one of the essential features in productive farming and cheap fertilizers an important factor in successful farming." The work has furthermore contributed to the demonstration of the fact that from acid phosphates, to be had comparatively cheap, natural phosphates and cotton seed meal, produced in the South's own fields, and the cheapest and most abundant of the German potash salts, kainit, good trustworthy fertilizers may be made at a cost which is much below that at which commercial manipulated fertilizers were formerly held. The farmer has learned, of course, that it is not absolutely essential that he should mix these substances himself, or that these specific articles should always be used. He may be willing to pay a fair price to a manufacturer, whose facilities are better than his own, to make the mixture for him; dried blood or other nitrogenous matter may replace the cotton seed, and muriate of potash or hull ashes the kainit, but, with a knowledge of the materials, and the proportions of these, with which a good, reliable fertilizer may be made, and acquainted with their actual prices, he is in a position to control a guarantee of the quality and price of such commercial goods as he may wish to buy.

Increasing Organic Matter in the Soil.

[From the American Agriculturist.]

In all well cropped soils the roots of the crops, together with portions which remain upon the soil, especially when grass is raised, form a gradually increasing amount of organic matter, which becomes incorporated with the soil by plowing and tillage and adds greatly to the capacity of the soil. The presence of organic matter in the soil increases its fertility by equalizing the amount of water which the soil will retain, so it defends the plants against droughts. It not only absorbs water like a sponge when it rains, but in dry weather it abstracts moisture from the air, which it yields to the plant; besides it arrests and retains certain kinds of plant food which might otherwise be washed away or down through the soil by rains. Again, by its color, it absorbs the heat of the sun and thus warms the soil, and by its slow decomposition, which is going on all through the growing season, it produces carbonic acid gas, which aids in dissolving and preparing other constituents or the sell to be taken up by the crops. Organic matter is therefore to be increased in soils in which it is not naturally too abundant, in every economical way. Hence composts consisting largely of such organic constituents as straw, leaves, swamp hay, sods, weeds, peat, swamp muck and wood mold, are to be recommended, quickened with stable manure, or with wood ashes or lime, in place of concentrated fertilizers, which supply only the constituents supposed to be removed. Those articles, in the form of bone-dust, ashes, potash salts, etc., may well be added to any compost, and are thus often most conveniently applied to the soil.

A Sure Cure for Gapes.

[Dr. Binkherd, in Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.]

I regard oil of turpentine almost a specific in the tratment of gapes, especially when used in the attack, say within an hour or two, or even half a day. Oil of turpentine is a very potent anthelmintic; even its vapor proves fatal to the gape worm in a few minutes. Ten drops of the oil of turpentine, shaken up with a tablespoonful of sweet milk, will cure half a dozen chickens of the gapes, each getting an equal part of it; or the same quantity mixed with flour or meal, and a small bolus forced down the throat of the chick will do the work. Repeat morning, noon and night.

TRUCKING.

Some of the Things to be Planted and How to Plant Them.

I have thought best to give here a list of the principal crops which the "trucker" will find it profitable to grow, and I will then take up a few of them in each issue of our paper and give details of their management, which I submit as follows:

Asparagus, Celery, Onions, Potatoes, Squashes, Beans, Corn, Parsnip, Rhubarb, Tomatoes, Beets, Cucumbers, Pepper, Radish, Turnips, Cabbage, Melons, Peas, Spinach, Sweet Potatoes.

Beginning with Asparagus, which is conspicuous by its absence in most farm gardens, I affirm there is scarcely a vegetable grown which can be so easily raised as this, and it will be found very profitable to grow all that you can find a market for. Peter Henderson, who is one of our best authorities in all matters pertaining to gardening, says of it:

"It is a crop that never fails to sell, that is always productive, and has a great value for its weight—a ton often being worth from $200 to $400." He also says: "The profit per acre varies from $200 to $1,000 per annum, and the average for a period of ten years will be about $400. If a small quantity is to be planted, buy roots, which can be had at about one dollar per hundred and a little less by the thousand; but if an acre or so is to be planted, it will be best to grow your own plants. A pound of seed worth sixty cents will grow from five to ten thousand plants. Drill the seed early in the spring, in rows fifteen inches apart, on good, clean land; drop a seed to the inch, give thorough and clean culture and the plants will be large enough to transplant at a year old. One planting will answer for a lifetime. There is a bed now in bearing in sight of my house that was set over fifty years ago. Plant in rows four feet apart, and the plants three feet in the row. Use plenty of manure. The best plan is to plow out a deep, wide furrow where the row is to be set; put four inches of manure in it, and then plow the earth back and set the plants above the manure. No crop should be cut till the second spring after setting. Cover the rows with manure every fall, and give clean cultivation through the summer. The plants should be set three or four inches deep and the roots spread out well. They are very hardy and sure to grow. Cutting may begin as soon as the shoots appear, and be continued until about June 1st, or till early peas can be had. Although seedmen offer two or more varieties, it is believed that there is really but one, and that soil and care make the difference which is sometimes seen in plants.

The trucker should grow all the beets he can find a market for, as the crop is a very profitable one. They bear close planting, and with the rows fifteen inches apart and the plants six inches in the rows, will give 60,000 roots to the acre, which, at one cent each, will bring over $4 to the square rod. The greatest profit will be from the earliest crop, and, as they can be marketed in June, a second crop can be grown on the land. Sow as early as the land can be worked on heavily manured, finely-worked soil. Make the drills straight and use plenty of seed; it is best to sow at the rate of eight pounds to the acre, which gives about three-quarters of an ounce to the square rod. Cultivate just as soon as you can see the rows, and thin as early as they are large enough, so you can get hold of them with thumb and fingers. The turnip beets are the best for the early crop, and the Egyptian and Improved Early Blood turnip are the best of these. Beets for winter use should be sown later, and the first half of June is seasonable, and for the purpose the long, smooth red is usually preferred to the turnip-rooted varieties. The yield of beets when allowed to grow to their full development is enormous, and 1,000 bushels and upward can be easily grown to the acre. There is a variety of beet but little known called "Swiss Chard, or Spinach Beet," that is worthy of a place in every garden. It makes no root, but has a large, light-green leaf with a midrib white and tender. It may be gathered like rhubarb by pulling the outside leaves, and the stems are cooked like asparagus, and the green portion of the leaf may be used as a salad, or, when cooked, is as good as spinach. It is very productive, and a dozen plants will furnish a family supply.

20th September.

[Wilmington Star.]

There was a big meeting held at Atlanta a few days ago of the farmers of Georgia. It was in response to an invitation of the Commissioner of Agriculture. Gov. Gordon was present, and the object of the assembling was to take steps for a meeting of the agricultural people of certain States in a Congress. A resolution was adopted inviting the farmers of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana and Texas to meet at time and place to be hereafter determined "to consider matters affecting their interests." It will be seen that four States have been added to those first determined upon, as mentioned in a former article in which we discussed the necessity of the farmers' meeting in conference. The Atlanta meeting also resolved that the named States be invited to participate in the proposed Convention and to send delegates to be appointed. Atlanta was named as the place, and the 20th September, 1887, as the time. The delegates are to be chosen by the Governor and Commissioner of Agriculture of each State, and the limitation of delegates is one from each county. North Carolina will be entitled to 96 delegates.

A committee was appointed to prepare a report and to provide a programme for the Convention. The following resolution was adopted:

"Inasmuch as the subject before us is complex and should be discussed systematically, and the due proportion of parts preserved,

"*Resolved*, That a committee of one from each State be appointed by the chairman of this conference, after consultation with the Governor of each of said States, to prepare a thorough and well considered report upon the condition of agriculture in the cotton States; the causes of the present depression and the remedies, together with a proper programme as a guide to the more satisfactory deliberations of the Inter-State Convention it has been decided to call."

It was also suggested that the Convention in September be an encampment, as it would thus be much less expensive. This is an excellent idea, it strikes us. The 96 delegates from North Carolina can correspond or meet and perfect arrangements so that this assembly at Atlanta will be comparatively inexpensive. [We hope our farmers will at once take steps to send their best and most intelligent men.—ED.]

Said an Irisman to an operator: "Do you charge for the address in a message?" "No," replied the operator. "And do you charge a man for signing his name?" "No." "Weel, thin, I jist want me brother to know I'm here, an' so will ye plase send this:—'To John M'Flinn, at New York—signed, Patrick M'Flinn.'"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Gained 15 Pounds.

"I have been a great sufferer from Torpid Liver and Dyspepsia. Every thing I ate disagreed with me until I began taking

Tutt's Pills

I can now digest any kind of food; never have a headache, and have gained fifteen pounds in weight."
W. C. SCHULTZE, Columbia, S. C.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
mar 24 1y

EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES

ALWAYS SATISFACTORY

EIGHTEEN SIZES AND KINDS

ALL PURCHASERS CAN BE SUITED

MANUFACTURED BY
Isaac A. Sheppard & Co., Baltimore, Md.
AND FOR SALE BY
McMILLAN BROS.,
mar 24-1y Fayetteville, N. C.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. BOYKIN'S
Worm Killer.
"THE BEST SELLING VERMIFUGE IN THE MARKET."

The Most Reliable Worm Destroyer in Use.
Recipe furnished to any regular Physician when requested.

We have never asked for a certificate. We have some of the strongest ever given—all sent without solicitation. Some of them with the request that we publish for the benefit of all children suffering with worms. The bottle is larger than usual. The Vermifuge the best in the market. The price as low as any—then why not use it? Read a few only of the many evidences of its merit.

RIDGEWAY, S. C.—Messrs. Boykin, Carmer & Co.—Gents: I have quite a demand for your "Worm Killer." It is the best Vermifuge I can get. A farmer bought a bottle of me a few weeks ago, gave one dose to his child; came in next day with a chow-chow jar filled with worms, the result of one dose. Since then all want it. W. J. DAVIS.

DUCK CREEK, N. C., May 8, 1884.—Boykin, Carmer & Co., Baltimore, Md.—Dear Sirs: Mr. A Rudd, a very respectable customer of mine, gave a half teaspoonful of "Worm Killer" to a child last week, and the result was 35 worms. Mr. Daniel Pines used it with still better results: 75 worms from one child; of course my sales will be large. Truly, E. S. SMITH.

Read the following from one of the most prominent and best known physicians and farmers in South Carolina. He writes, "That a negro girl 10 years old, took two or three doses of 'Worm Killer,' and passed 366 worms." R. H. EDMUNDS, M. D.

Dated, Ridgeway, S. C., May 26, 1884.

Dr. H. M. McDonald, of Lagrange, N. C., says Dr. Boykin's "Worm Killer" brought over 100 worms from one child in his neighborhood; and that it gives universal satisfaction. He sells more of it than any other worm medicine.

Price only 25 Cents per Bottle.

Do not let your Druggist or General Dealer put you off with some OTHER. Ask for "Boykin's Worm Killer," and get it.

☞ Any M. D. can prescribe it, and many do.
BOYKIN, CARMER & CO.,
Nos. 11 and 13 North Liberty Street.
feb 24-2m Baltimore, Md.

—THE—
PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA.
PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.
ESTABLISHED - - 1774.

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL Mfg. Co. BALTIMORE.

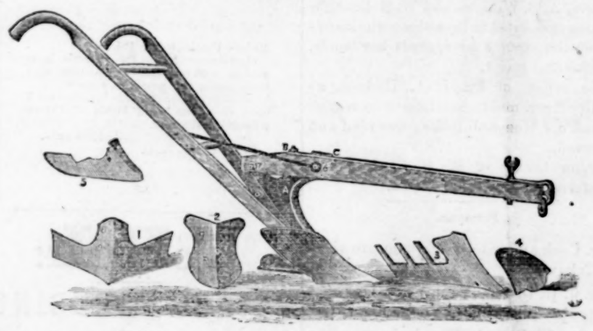
The value of FLOUR depends upon the ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF NUTRITION CONTAINED IN THE BREAD IT MAKES. Maryland and Virginia Wheat, from which our PATENT ROLLER FLOURS are chiefly manufactured, has long been conceded to be SUPERIOR to any other, because it has a BETTER COMBINATION OF GLUTEN AND PHOSPHATES. This fact is recognized not only in this country, but in the United Kingdom as well, where the "PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE" COMMANDS DECIDEDLY MORE MONEY than any other American Flour. Ask your grocer for it. Also for

Patapsco Family,	North Point Family,	Orange Grove Extra,
Patapsco Extra,	Chesapeake Extra,	Baldwin Family,
Cape Henry Family,	Bedford Family.	

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 32 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.
Represented by Mr. B. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.
aug 19 6m

COAL! COAL!!
Hard and Soft at Reduced Prices.
Stoves, Ranges, Grates, Franklins.
Full Line of Cooking and Heating Stoves,
TIN WARE.
ALL GRADES BLACK AND GALVANIZED PIPE, BRASS STEAM FITTINGS.
TERACOTTA PIPE FOR CHIMNEY FLUES.
☞ We are prepared for fitting up bath rooms for either Hot or Cold baths. ☜
Tin Roofing and Guttering.
LARGE LINE OF STOVE REPAIRS, FIRE DOGS AND SHOVELS AND TONGS
Pump Pipe and Points for Drive Wells.
—Price of Work and Goods Guaranteed.—
feb 1 tf McMILLAN BROS.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.
HAVE ON HAND ANOTHER LARGE LOT OF DAISY PLOWS.



—ALSO—
Watt Plows, Stonewall and Carolina Cotton Plows,
Iron Age Cultivators, Double Shovels,
PLOW CASTINGS,
Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Hames, Trace Chains,
OLD HICKORY WAGONS
—AND—
CART WHEELS,
With a large stock of HEAVY GROCERIES. Almost everything the farmer wants can be had here, at prices to suit the hard times.
fed 3 tf

FAYETTEVILLE
WAREHOUSE COMPANY
—FOR THE SALE OF—
LEAF TOBACCO.
Sales on Thursday of Each Week.
A. B. WILLIAMS, President. E. T. McKETHAN, Sec'y and Treas.
feb 1 tf

SEED OATS AND RYE,
—THE BEST GRADES OF—
Flour, Coffee, Sugar, Laundry Soaps.
Starch, Batting, Yarns, and
STAPLE NOTIONS,
CAN BE BOUGHT CHEAP,
—AT—
E. T. McKETHAN'S,
MARKET SQUARE, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
feb 1 1y

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALTER WATSON,
RAY'S CORNER, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Notice! Notice! Notice!
—TO—
Carpenters, Bricklayers, Mill Wrights Blacksmiths, Plasterers Stonemasons, and Turpentine Operators:
A FULL LINE OF THE VERY BEST
TOOLS
—CAN BE FOUND AT THE—
HARDWARE STORE
—OF—
WALTER WATSON,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
EDGE TOOLS,
GUNS, RIFLES, &C., &C.
—AGENT FOR—
Laflin & Rand's Celebrated ORANGE and other brands of Sporting Powder.
☞ Orders filled direct from magazine. ☜
—AGENT FOR—
Fairbanks Scales,
At Factory Prices.
A FULL STOCK OF
ENGLISH CAST STEEL,
PLOW IRON AND STEEL,
TIRE, BAND AND SHEET IRON,
HORSE AND MULE SHOES
HORSE SHOE NAILS,
CUT AND WROUGHT NAILS,
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
I am still manufacturing
The Old-Fashioned Wrought Plow.
☞ I am now to be found at Ray's corner, opposite my former store.
dec 2 tf WALTER WATSON.

MUSHROOMS.
Olives, Chili Sauce, Pickled Onions, Mixed Pickles, Plain Pickles, Pickled Lamb's Tongue, Clams, Clam Chowder, Shrimps, Lunch Tongue, Ox Tongue, Salmon and Lobsters, at
HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON.

THE
Aurora Watch
Is emphatically the best Watch made for the price.
—THE—
Aurora Watch
Is the most carefully and accurately made Watch, and is a first-class time keeper.
Warren Prior & Son
Are stockholders in the AURORA Watch Factory, and Selling agents for the AURORA Watch Co.
—SELECT YOUR—
WEDDING RING
—AND—
Bridal Presents
—OF—
PRIOR,
THE JEWELER.
feb 1 tf

A. GARRASON,
—DEALER IN—
HEAVY and FANCY GROCERIES,
General Family Supplies,
HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
aug 13 131-tf

"MERCHANT MILLS."
EXTRA NOTICE.
As I am determined to make the "Merchant Mills" the
"GRAND COMMISSARY"
for bread of all kinds, and my capacity being totally inadequate to supply my demands, I have added a large stock of extra nice FAMILY FLOUR'S, from the famous mills of
JENCKES & CO., TERRE HAUTE, IND.
which I offer to the trade generally at popular prices. Dealers will find it to their advantage to examine my stocks and prices. Don't be bashful, but call around and see. No trouble to show goods.
Respectfully,
mar 31-tf JAS. D. McNEILL.

For Sale or Trade.
40 ACRES OF HIGH LAND, with comfortable House, some Orange Trees that will bear next year. Boat landing one-quarter of a mile from house, postoffice, &c. Value, $1,500.
Enquire of E. A. LOVEJOY,
Riverhead, Hillsboro county, Florida.
apl 14 4t pd

TO-DAY'S FREIGHT.
FRENCH PRUNES,
EVAPORATED PEACHES,
TURKISH PRUNES,
MALAGA GRAPES.
HEADQUARTERS.
G. A. THOMSON.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

F. F. F. F. F. F. F.
REMEMBER, YOU WILL
Find First-class, Fine, Fresh, Flavored, Fancy
Family Groceies,
PROVISIONS, FRUITS, NUTS and CANDIES, at
R. T. SCANLIN'S,
Agent, No. 47 Person Street.
feb 3 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 28, 1887.
ANNUAL MEETING.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company will take place at WALNUT COVE, in the county of Stokes, Thursday, May 5, 1887.
A special Stockholders' train will leave Fayetteville on the morning of the meeting, reaching Walnut Cove in time for the same; returning same afternoon to Fayetteville at a reasonable hour. Schedule will be announced in due time.
Stockholders, by applying to the Secretary by the 4th of May, will be supplied with a card to carry them *to and from* the meeting *free of charge.*
By order of the President and Directors.
mar 31-tm JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y.

A new lot of those elegant
PIN MONEY PICKLES,
put up by a Richmond, Va., lady,
—AT—
HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON.

E. F. MOORE
OFFERS TO THE TRADE
Guano, Acid, Kainit.
3,000 Bags Sea Fowl and Bradley's Guano.
1,000 Bags Acid.
1,000 Bags German Kainit.
Corn, Flour, Oats.
1,000 Bushels Corn.
1,000 Bushels Oats.
100 Barrels Flour.
—ALSO—
Bacon, Sugar, Coffee,
Snuff, Soap, Molasses,
Cotton Hoes, Tobacco, &c.
All of which will be sold at reasonable prices.
E. F. Moore.
feb 3 tf

I. A. MURCHISON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
ALSO AGENT FOR
Sale and Purchase of Real Estate.
Office on Bow Street, - Fayetteville, N. C.
feb 17 tf

Sheriff's Sale.
On Monday, the 9th day of May, A. D. 1887, I will sell at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, to the highest bidder, for cash, that tract of land in Cumberland County, containing about ¼ to ½ acres, and bounded as follows: All that part of A. G. Thornton's Residence Lot on Lamon Street in Fayetteville, that lies east of fence dividing the yard from the garden, and running a straight line to Tucker's line, including the Garden and Stable Lot, being the excess over Homestead as heretofore allotted to said Thornton, to satisfy execution in my hands for collection against A. G. Thornton, and which have been levied on said land as the property of said Thornton. NEILL McQUEEN,
apl 14 ts Sheriff.

Lead and Oil.
We have just received the largest lot of
Brooklyn White Lead
—AND—
Linseed Oil
Ever Before Brought to This Market.
We bought in large quantities in order to get a SPECIAL DISCOUNT, and propose to give the trade THE ADVANTAGE OF IT.
You will find no trouble in selecting a color from our stock of
READY-MIXED PAINT.
We guarantee satisfaction. Call and see for yourselves at
T. W. Broadfoot & Co's. Drug Store.
feb 17 tf

To Builders and Others.
Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Planed Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.
ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS HARDWARE.
Estimates given. Orders solicited from abroad.
Address WALTER WATSON,
apl 7-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

U. S. Internal Revenue,
DEP'Y COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 4TH DISTRICT, NORTH CAROLINA,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 18, 1887.
Notice is hereby given that the following described article of personal property has been seized by me at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 12th day of April 1887, for violation of Section 3326, Revised Statutes of the United States, viz:
One package CORN WHISKEY, containing about 16 gallons. Key & Co., supposed owners.
Any person claiming any interest in said property is hereby notified and requested to come forward and make claim thereto within thirty days from this date and show cause why the same should not be forfeited to the United States.
W. H. YARBOROUGH,
apl 21-1m Collector 4th District N. C.

Express Steamboat Co.
THE STEAMER D. MURCHISON,
CAPT. J. C. SMITH,
will, on and after April 1st, leave Fayetteville on
Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 o'clock.
Returning, will leave Wilmington at
2 P. M. Wednesdays and 12 M. Saturdays.
☞ Freight and passenger accommodations first-class.
A. B. WILLIAMS,
Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.
mar 24-tf WILLIAMS & MURCHISON,
Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

—TRY—
Cheese and Macaroni,
when you need a change; or nice
Chipped Beef Broiled,
carefully furnished at
HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON

LIVERY.
Excellent Horses
FOR THE
CARRIAGE AND SADDLE.
I have recently made additions to my stock of excellent horses for riding and driving; and lady riders, especially, can be furnished with an animal of fine action and spirit, and at the same time gentle and safe. Comfortable carriages and buggies, an elegant and stylish phaeton, with good stock and careful drivers, give me confidence in a continuance and even increase of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me.
may 13 tf GEO. A. BURNS.

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR
A SPECIFIC FOR
WOMAN'S DISEASES
—SUCH AS—
Painful Menstruation, Profuse or Suppressed, Scanty and Irregular, or Monthly Sickness.
If taken during the CHANGE OF LIFE, great suffering and danger will be avoided. Send for book "MESSAGE TO WOMEN," mailed free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
mar 31 1y

Hay, Coal, Ice, Lumber, &c.
AT SMITH'S DEPOT.
Cor. Rumsford and Donaldson Sts.
In wholesale and retail, in any quantities, and at prices cheap as low or as cheap as any. Delivered in the town or on board the cars.
No. 1 Timothy Hay, from the Valley of Virginia.
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal.
PURE FLINT ICE.
Lightwood and Juniper Posts.
Cypress and Juniper Shingles.
Lumber, well-seasoned or green, of all kinds.
Call and examine my stock; when you need anything in my line, you will know where to find it.
N. H. SMITH.
apl 7 tf Fayetteville, N. C.

To Mexican Soldiers and Their Widows.
The undersigned will procure pensions for Mexican Soldiers and their Widows under the recent Act of Congress. He has a perfect roll of the First Regt'N. C. Volunteers, Mexican War, copied from the Adjutant's Books in 1847, and also a perfect list of the deaths and discharges from the same, which is the only one in existence out of the Department at Washington. Pensions procured or information given therefrom at reasonable rates.
JNO. M. ROSE.
Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 25, 1887. jan 27-tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
OFFICE:
North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1889. tf

TIN!
Another big drive in Tinware at
HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R
AND BRANCHES.
Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Dec. 27, 1886.	No. 48, Daily.	No. 40, Daily.
Leave Weldon	2 15 P. M.	5 58 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	3 33 "	
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	
Leave Tarboro	11 30 P. M.	
Arrive Wilson	4 65 P. M.	6 58 P. M.
Leave Wilson	4 03 "	
Arrive Selma	5 40 "	
Arrive Fayetteville	8 30 "	
Leave Goldsboro	4 54 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	5 24 "	
Leave Burgaw	7 00 "	
Arrive Wilmington	7 50 "	9 35 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 47, Daily.	No. 49, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	8 50 A. M.	8 50 P. M.
Leave Burgaw	9 24 "	9 50 "
Leave Warsaw	10 37 "	10 57 "
Arrive Goldsboro	11 35 "	11 58 "
Leave Fayetteville	8 00 "	
Arrive Selma	10 47 "	
Arrive Wilson	11 59 "	
Leave Wilson	12 25 P. M.	12 31 A. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	12 40 "	
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	
Leave Tarboro	11 30 A. M.	
Arrive Weldon	2 35 P. M.	2 70 A. M.

A Freight and Passenger train on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday leaves Smithfield at 6 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 10 a. m. Leaves Fayetteville at 3 p. m. and arrives at Smithfield at 6:50 p. m.
Freight and Passenger Train on Monday, Wednesday and Friday leaves Smithfield at 7:30 a. m. and arrives at Wilson at 10:00 a. m. Leaves Wilson at 3:25 p. m. and arrives at Smithfield at 5:30 p. m.
Passenger Train north from Fayetteville connects with R. & D. R. R. at Selma for Raleigh and Greensboro.
Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3:00 P. M. Returning leaves Scotland Neck at 9:30 A. M., daily except Sunday.
Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albermarle & Raleigh R. R. Daily except Sunday, 6:00 P. M. Sunday 5:00 P. M., arrive Williamston, N. C., 8:10 P. M. 6:40 P. M. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C., Daily except Sunday, 8:00 A. M., Sunday 9:50 A. M., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 10:05 A. M., 11:30 A. M.
Train on Midland, N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 5:30 P. M., arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7:00 P. M. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 7:30 A. M., arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9:00 A. M.
Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No. 50.
Train No. 40 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.
Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.
Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.
All Trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.
J. R. KENLY, Sup't Trans.
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
oct 21 tf